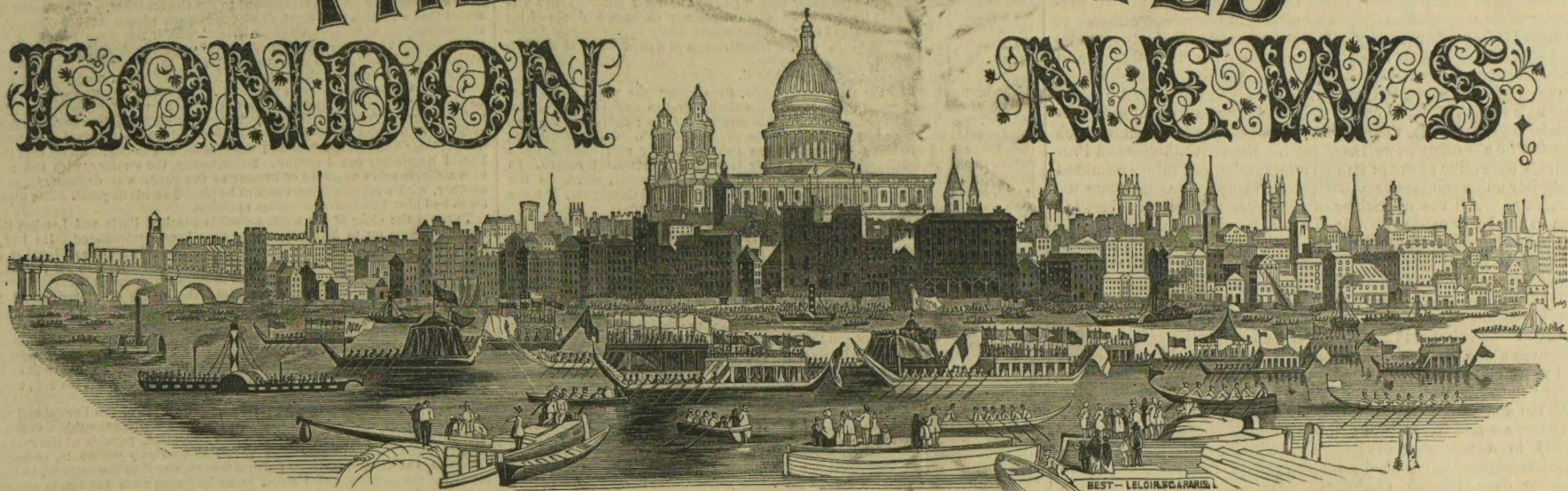


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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE FLIGHT OF THE POPE.

GENERAL CAVAIGNAC announced to the National Assembly, on the 29th of November, that the French Government had determined to send a detachment of its army to Italy, for the protection of the person of the Pope. It was rumoured in Paris on the same day, that, as far as protection went, the expedition would be useless, as the Pope had left Rome and was on his way to France, and desired not protection, but shelter and hospitality. The rumour was believed by some, and disbelieved by others, as all rumours are. It has since been placed beyond a doubt that it was partially true. The Pope left Rome secretly on the 24th ult., accompanied by several of the Cardinals, and repaired to Gaeta. As soon as the French Government was informed of the probability of his flight, a French vessel of war was placed at the disposal of his Holiness—an asylum was offered to him in France—and preparations were made for receiving the Pontiff with a sympathy commensurate with his misfortunes, a cordiality due to the benignity of his character, and a splendour worthy of his high temporal and spiritual dignity. The Pope, however, has seen fit to seek an asylum elsewhere. Before he quitted Rome his mind is said to have been made up as to his place of refuge. It is added that he left confidential instructions to his Cardinals to join him at Malta. It is also stated that, in anticipation of being driven from Rome by the ungrateful people, for whose liberties as a temporal Sovereign he had done so much, he some months ago sent Cardinal

Ferretti to Malta, to take the necessary measures for his comfort and security; and that Malta was chosen on account of its proximity to Italy, and of its freedom from all political commotions. It is not known whether the Pope will adhere to his original intention, or whether the respect and sympathy evinced for him by the King of Naples on landing in the Neapolitan territory will induce him to await the turn of events on the Italian soil. As soon as the flight of the Pope was known, the whole of the *corps diplomatique* quitted Rome, the Ambassadors of France, Sardinia, and Spain being the first to leave. It appears that the Spanish Ambassador afterwards joined his Holiness, and that the Pope disguised himself with a wig, moustachios, and a round hat, and passed as the servant of the Bavarian Ambassador. On the table of his private apartment in the Quirinal, the Pope left a note for the Minister Mamiani, the Minister forced upon him by the people, in which he simply announced his departure, and recommended to him and his colleagues the maintenance of public tranquillity. These are the facts as far as they have transpired of this great event—one of the most important, if not by far the most important, of the many stupendous occurrences of this “*annus mirabilis*” of 1848. Not only its remote, but its near consequences, it is impossible to foresee; but all men are prepared to believe that they will be remarkable.

The fall of the Papacy in the fulness of time is an event which Protestant Europe has been led to expect ever since the Reformation. It is not befitting in us to expatiate upon the awful mys-

teries of the Apocalypse; but the circumstances of our time are so marvellous, and the interpretations which have been put upon the inspired prophecy by Protestant divines and commentators would seem so nearly corroborated by contemporary events, that a passing allusion to the subject may be permitted even in the columns of a journal devoted not to divine, but to secular things. Both the Papal and the Protestant mind are awakened at present to the awful mysteries of prophecy, a fact which we record without commenting upon. Without reference to sacred matters, or to interpretations which the imaginative may find for the questionable prophecies of modern prophets like the Solitary of Orval, it is desirable that men should consider the flight of the Pope in its political aspect, both with reference to the Papacy itself, and in its probable effects upon the Italian question and upon the state of Europe generally.

We stated in our last Number, before the flight of the Pope was known, the probability that the most popular of all Popes would be the last of the ecclesiastical magistrates of Rome, and that in future the holder of the Papal dignity would be a priest alone, and not a sovereign. The flight of Pius IX. has rendered this result even more probable. As a Sovereign, he has lost everything by his flight. As the spiritual head of Roman Catholic Europe, he has as yet lost nothing. Even in ordinary times, it was impossible to conceive any arrangement for the government of a people more preposterous than the elective sovereignty established in the Papal States. A priest—in most cases superannuated—was taken from



ALDERNEY CATTLE.—FROM THE CELEBRATED PICTURE, PAINTED BY JAMES WARD, ESQ., R.A.—(SEE PAGE 360)

his cloister to administer alone the spiritual affairs of that particular State, but of all other States of which the people adhered to Roman Catholic Christianity. This was a duty sufficiently splendid and sufficiently difficult to task and to satisfy the highest and most active-minded of men. When, in addition to the duties of Archbishop-General of a large portion of Christendom, he was called upon to rule as a temporal King over a small but not easily managed section of a great people, there was an incongruity of functions which was full of absurdity as well as of peril. Roman Catholics and Protestants were alike aware of it; and all unprejudiced minds admitted that piety and eminence as a priest were no proper qualifications for Kingship. All the difficulties of the present Pope have befallen him in the latter capacity. It is not because he is a Pope that he has been compelled to fly from his capital; but because he was a King. It is not that any want of attachment has been displayed to his faith or his spiritual dignity, either in Rome or any other part of Europe, that insurrection has been organized against him—that his Minister has been assassinated—that his palace has been besieged—and that his person has been endangered. It was as a Monarch alone that he became inimical to his subjects. He has fled as a King—not as a Pope; a fact which we should bear in mind before we conclude that the fall of the Papacy is identical with the abolition of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. Rome may declare and maintain itself as a Republic, or all Italy may be united in a federation of Republics, without weakening in the slightest degree the spiritual authority which the Pope claims to exercise over Roman Catholics. He may never revisit the Quirinal, or he may be installed in it again, without, in the one case losing, or in the other increasing, the greater of the dignities which his predecessors have enjoyed. Indeed, it seems highly probable that his spiritual hold upon the affections of Roman Catholics will be strengthened, and not weakened, by these events. Persecution and exile will but endear his name to those who believe in his spiritual authority. The power he loses in Italy will probably be more than counterbalanced by that which he will gain over the minds of men in those parts of Europe where his religion is that of the majority of the people. Such, at least, is the view we take of this event; and all that has yet transpired, more especially in France, tends to confirm it. General Cavaignac never took a more politic step than when he constituted himself the protector of the Pope. Though the protection has not been needed or accepted, General Cavaignac will owe his success, should he be elected, to the opportunity afforded him to conciliate and flatter the Roman Catholic party, of which the Count de Montalembert is the leader, and the skilful advantage that he knew how to take of it.

As regards the influence of this event upon the political fortunes of Rome and Italy, we cannot but anticipate many new and immediate perplexities to arise from it. The Romans, left to themselves, are not likely to carry on without bloodshed and tyranny a revolution which was inaugurated by assassination. Whatever they may do, it is to be most ardently desired that they may be left to themselves, or that a peaceful intervention of the principal powers of Europe may take place in the affairs of the whole of Italy, the Papal States included. The armed and hostile intervention of Austria on the one side could but lead to the armed and hostile intervention of France on the other, and *vice versa*. In either case a general break-up of the peace of Europe might be the result. The present Government of France was evidently far from disinclined to run the risk last week. Its intentions, however, may have been changed; and to-morrow (the 10th of December) will decide whether the present or a new ruler shall assume the hazardous Government of the Republic. But whosoever may be elected as President will be compelled to see the interest which France has in the consolidation of the constitutional liberties of Italy, and act accordingly. For the sake of Europe it is to be hoped that France will not be precipitate, and that she will play the great game with a full sense of the deep responsibility that a false move will entail upon her as well as on Europe. Even Austria, which has manifested a desire to accept the offered negotiations of the other States of Europe in reference to the affairs of Lombardy and Sardinia, will not be precipitate in the affairs of Rome, if no false step be taken by France.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, December 5.

The lion of the day is the Pope. Since the idea that he would take refuge in France has been put into the heads of the people, every thought and every word has reference to this expected guest. The imaginations of some of the most ardent were cruelly damped yesterday by the opinion put forth, that his Holiness might possibly proceed to Malta on board an English vessel, instead of availing himself of the French steamer and the three frigates despatched to protect his course either to Toulon or Marseilles. Does not this eagerness to the part of the French people seem a complete anomaly? They send their own King into exile because they considered his acts despotic; and eight months after, hail with triumph the expected arrival of a Sovereign Pontiff flying from his people because they opposed the same spirit of resistance to his decrees. Of the Pope's political career I do not permit myself to judge. It is the fashion with many, who formerly extolled the liberality of his principles, to see in them now flagrant errors—some not even scrupling to accuse him of being the primary cause of all the rebellion and insubordination which has been everywhere manifesting itself. But, that he is a kind, benevolent, and tender-hearted man, I am confident; and, as every trait in his character is now eagerly caught at, I will tell you a little anecdote which occurred on the day of my presentation to his Holiness. Our party numbered five; we assembled, as is usual, at our Ambassador's, and were conducted by him to the palace. After traversing several spacious salons, we entered the smaller one, in which he holds his audiences, where we were ranged in a sort of circle. It is customary, after the ceremony of embracing the ring on his forehead has been gone through, for the Pope to address each lady separately, beginning at his left hand, the Ambassador occupying the place on his right. It chanced that the first lady to whom he spoke was extremely pretty and still young. His Holiness asked how many children she had. The lady was silent for an instant: her face became deadly pale—a strong, almost a convulsive movement, gathered round her mouth, as she slowly replied, "I have lately lost my only one." Tears were visible in the Pope's eyes as he turned to the Ambassador, and said, "I am the most unfortunate man alive on these occasions: it is wonderful how frequently I inadvertently give pain, and yet it always reverts tenfold on myself." He seemed quite overpowered, and signified to the Ambassador that the audience was finished. We all retired; the four persons his Holiness had not addressed nearly as sorrowful as the one to whom his question had proved so painful.

The *début* of Mme. Lagrange, which has at last taken place, and at which Duprez assisted, has been described by Hector Berlioz as a *scène d'agonie*, as far as the latter was concerned. What a melancholy fact it is that the favourites of the public can never retire till they have assisted at the funeral rites of their own talents. In this land of "liberty," &c., the performance of a very amusing vanderhille, "La Propriété c'est le Vol," is about to be suspended, either by the existing laws, or by one to be made expressly for that purpose. Some *fonctionnaires* have visited the theatre; and though the man, to whom its satire might have been the most biting and offensive, laughed heartily, and apparently enjoyed it, others, more susceptible, felt themselves offended; and the public is to be deprived of a very true and laughable picture of what society might be supposed to become under the adoption of such an axiom. Les Italiens remain closed; and though several meetings have been held, and many plans discussed by the *directeur provisoire*, no plan has yet been fixed on for enabling the *salle* to reopen. There is a *bruit* abroad that Ronconi is desirous of becoming Monsieur Dupin's successor; but every one doubts his being possessed of sufficient capital to make himself acceptable to the proprietors of the theatre. Labache has returned from Naples. It appears that he asked for an extension of leave, which was refused him; and he has not only had to endure the mortification of finding the theatre closed, and his presence consequently useless, but also the grief of having been forced, ere he left Italy, to replace his sister in the convent from whence he had, after much difficulty, obtained permission to remove her to his own home, in the hopes of restoring her, by constant care and assiduous attention, to better health.

December 6th.—At the moment I was yesterday writing the first part of this letter, the fact that the Pope was not coming was communicated to the *Assemblée Nationale*. One must have been an eye or an ear-witness to the tumultuous joy, the feverish impatience with which his arrival was expected by this excitable people to comprehend the downcast looks, the mournful tones in which

they now communicate to each other that "Le Pape ne vient pas." Those who are not totally absorbed by their own disappointment express a doubt of his having ever been expected, and look on the whole affair as a *jonglerie du Gouvernement*. This circumstance will, perhaps, open a new field to the caricaturists.

FRANCE.

The preparations for the electoral struggle, throughout the week, were carried on with a zeal proportionate to the proximity of the day of contest—to-morrow, the 10th. According to the representations of the partisans of the two chief candidates, there was no doubt of the success of both. Notwithstanding that, there can be but one President. The excess of their zeal blinded those parties to any probabilities adverse to their favourite's triumphant return. In Paris, the meetings of electors, which were taking place hourly, were, on the whole, considered to be favourable to the success of General Cavaignac, but the open air assemblages were decidedly for Louis Napoleon.

In Lyons, at a general assembly of the delegates of the sections of the city, and of the rural cantons, which was held there on Friday se'night, the sections gave 81 votes to General Cavaignac, and but 6 to Prince Louis Napoleon. Six out of ten of the cantons outside the walls gave 143 votes to General Cavaignac, and but 70 to Prince Louis. Two of the four cantons, which had not elected delegates, had written to declare that they would vote unanimously in favour of General Cavaignac. It is stated, further, that General Cavaignac's intervention for the protection of the Pope has created an immense feeling in favour of the General amongst the clergy and the religious portion of the inhabitants of Lyons.

The friends of each of the candidates have already been in communication with the leading men of the respective parties for the formation of a cabinet in the event of their success in the election. In case of General Cavaignac's election, M. Marrast, it is said, would be Vice-President, and M. Dufaure President of the Council. Several names have been mentioned for the ministries, among which is that of M. de Tocqueville, celebrated for his work on America, as Minister of Public Instruction. If Prince Louis be elected, it is understood that M. Odilon Barrot will be Vice-President of the Republic; Marshal Bugeaud Minister of War; and General Changarnier Commander of Paris. M. Thiers has been solicited, but has declined for the present any office. M. Passy has been mentioned for the Finances, and M. Léon Faucher for Public Works. M. de Falloux has also been offered the Portfolio of Public Instruction.

On Monday, in the National Assembly, it was announced by the President that a telegraphic despatch had been received from Algiers, stating that the votes as to the election of the President would be forwarded from Algiers on the 19th, so that they would arrive in Paris on the 25th, before which day the proclamation of the President could not therefore be made.

The election for a representative in the Assembly took place at Ajaccio on the 26th ult., when Prince Louis Napoleon obtained 1942 votes out of 2107. He was also elected President of the Council-General of Corsica.

With respect to the expedition to Civita-Vecchia, M. Louis Napoleon has addressed the following letter to a Paris paper:—"Learning that observations have been made on my abstaining from the vote on the expedition of Civita Vecchia, I feel bound to declare that, being fully decided to support all measures necessary to guarantee effectually the liberty and authority of the Sovereign Pontiff, I could not approve by my vote a military demonstration which appears to me dangerous even for the sacred interests which it is desired to protect, and of a nature to compromise the peace of Europe."

On the subject of the expedition, General Cavaignac made the following statement on Tuesday in the National Assembly—that on Friday he had communicated to the Assembly a telegraphic despatch announcing that the Pope had departed from Rome for Gaeta during the night of the 24th. In the same night M. d'Harcourt, the French Ambassador, had left for Civita Vecchia, and embarked there in the *Tenare* steamer, with the intention of joining the Pope, who had manifested a desire to proceed to France. The military orders, forwarded by telegraph on the 26th, only reached Toulon and Marseilles on the 29th, in consequence of the clouded state of the atmosphere. M. de Corcelles, who quitted Paris on the 27th, arrived at Marseilles on the 30th. On the 2d instant a despatch from the French Ambassador at Naples, forwarded by telegraph to Paris, apprised the Government of the arrival of the Pope at Gaeta, and of the departure of the King of Naples for that city to receive his Holiness. M. de Corcelles, perceiving the inutilty of the expedition, when he acquired a certainty of the safe arrival of the Pontiff on the Neapolitan territory, embarked alone in an *aviso*, for Gaeta, in the evening of the 2d, leaving the expedition, which was ready to sail, in the roads of Marseilles. The Government, on its side, being certain that the Pope's person was no longer in danger, transmitted fresh instructions to M. de Corcelles, and on the morning of this day (5th inst.) it countermanded the departure of the expedition. The delay in the receipt of the telegraphic despatches was entirely owing to the weather. Several had remained three days on the road. The only positive intelligence hitherto obtained by the Government was, that the Pope, the King of Naples, and M. d'Harcourt had arrived at Gaeta.

The report drawn up in the name of the Committee of Justice, and at the suggestion of M. Crémieux, on the responsibility of the President of the Republic and his Ministers, was issued during the week. The grounds of accusation against a President of the Republic are treason, extortion, collusion, and the crimes which now come under the penal law. The crimes and offences affecting the Ministers are, proceedings with a view to overthrow the Constitution, crimes touching the safety of the State, the violation of the article of the Constitution which forbids the President commanding an armed force; the making war; the introduction of foreign troops into the French territory; the refusing to execute the orders of the President of the Republic relative to the safety of the State; intervention in elections; and, lastly, the participation in any of the deeds which constitute high treason on the part of the President of the Republic.

From Marseilles we learn that the expedition for Civita Vecchia had sailed for that port on the evening of the 2d inst., before the order countermanding the departure had reached it. It was presumed in Paris, however, that a fast steamer had at once been sent off to stop the landing at Civita Vecchia.

SPAIN.

From Madrid we learn that on the 20th ult. General Manuel de la Concha left at six o'clock, P.M., on that day for Catalonia, after a long interview with the President of the Council, who promised to place at his disposal the money and men he had demanded. Twenty battalions were to reinforce the army of Catalonia. It was reported in Madrid that General Cordova, whose want of success against the Carlists had been so marked, was to be tried by court-martial. Few Deputies had as yet arrived at Madrid. It was believed that the Cabinet would have a considerable majority in the Cortes, but that the session would be of short duration.

ITALIAN STATES.

ROME.—FLIGHT OF THE POPE.—Intelligence from the Eternal City makes known the extraordinary fact of the secret departure of his Holiness from the capital on the 24th ult., at five o'clock in the afternoon. Since the assassination of Bossi, and the formation of the new Ministry, which was forced upon him, Pius IX. no longer looked upon himself as a free agent; indeed, he considered himself in the light of a prisoner in his palace; and he accordingly took the resolution to withdraw from a spot in which he was subjected to such indignity and ingratitude. Meanwhile the business of the Government went on in the Pope's name, but without his sanction; and, so far did he carry his resolution not to be dictated to, that he refused even to receive the reports, according to invariable custom, of the officer of the guard. His resolution to quit the city having been fixed, the members of the diplomatic corps in Rome arranged a plan for the liberation of his Holiness, of which the immediate execution was entrusted to the Count de Spaur, the Minister of Bavaria. Accordingly, on the 24th, at the hour previously agreed to, the Pope retired into a private room for the purpose of apparently conferring with M. de Spaur, and there he disguised himself in the livery of the Bavarian Legation. In a few minutes the carriage of the Pope, disguised as his servant, descended the grand staircase, entered his carriage, the Pope mounting on the box alongside the coachman. The artifice succeeded; no suspicion arose either in the Quirinal or the outward guards, and the good old man was enabled to breathe the air of liberty. Immediately on arrival at the residence of the Bavarian Minister, another transformation was made. The Pope took off the livery suit, and dressed himself in the usual costume of the Minister's chaplain, or *aumonier*; and, M. de Spaur having already given notice of his intention of going to Naples, and received passports from the Government, post horses were soon procured, the Count and his supposed chaplain took their places in the carriage, and, having safely cleared the gates of Rome, proceeded towards the Neapolitan frontier, which they crossed, and repaired to the town of Gaeta, where they arrived on the next day.

It was some time before the escape transpired. When it did, the news fell like a thunderbolt upon the Romans.

The following note was addressed to M. Galletti, and delivered after his departure:—

We have thought proper to acquaint the Minister Galletti of our departure, entreating him, with the other Ministers, not only to spare the Palace, but to protect and save the several persons in service of it, and who are totally ignorant of our resolution. In addition to the strong recommendation we give for their protection, we also entreat the said Ministers that due regard be had to the quiet and protection of the city.

P. F. IX.

The whole city was astounded; and the Ministry were as much taken by surprise as the people. In the meantime, the new Government essayed to keep down anything like a popular movement. All possible military precautions were taken; and, for the purpose of reviving the public mind, the following proclamation was issued:—

ROMANS!—The Pontiff left Rome last night, yielding to deplorable advice. In this solemn moment the Ministry will not be wanting to the duties which the safety of the country and the confidence of the people impose on it. All dispositions are taken in order that tranquillity may be preserved, and the lives and properties of the citizens secured. A commission shall be instantly named, whose sittings shall be permanent, to punish with all the rigour of the law whoever dares to infringe good order, or attack the lives of the citizens. All the troops, all the civic guards, are under arms in their respective quarters, ready to succour those who may require their aid. The Ministry, united with the Chamber of the Representatives of the People and the Senators of Rome, will take such ulterior measures as circumstances require. Rome, confide in us, prove yourelves worthy of the name you bear, and reply with greatness of soul to the calamity of your enemies.

(Signed)

Rome, Nov. 25.

The Ministry, it is said, would aim at establishing such a state of things as that, whilst the spiritual powers, as head of the Church, of the Pope would be recognised, a separation would be made of the temporal power, and a Republic declared, with the Prince of Canino (Luclien Bonaparte) as President. Doubts, however, were entertained on this score by the best informed.

On the Pope's arrival at Gaeta, on the 25th, he despatched a messenger to the King of Naples, with an autograph letter, stating that he had taken refuge in his dominions, but that he had remained as close to the frontier as possible, with

a view of creating no embarrassment to the Government. The Pontiff likewise stated that a French and Spanish steamer were placed at his disposal, by the representatives of those Governments, and that, if the King imagined that his presence could occasion the least disorder in his kingdom, or create opposition with any other power, he was ready at once to withdraw. This despatch was received at midnight, on the 25th, and the answer which the King gave to it was instantly to have two steamers prepared, to instruct the Queen and the Prince to be prepared for immediate departure to Gaeta, and to order a regiment of guards to be embarked for the same place. These preparations were at once made; and at break of day the King, Queen, and the Royal children started in a steamer, to deposit their homage at the feet of the Pontiff, and to offer him all that the most liberal hospitality could inspire. Subsequently, the steamer, with the regiment of Guards, to serve as guard of honour to the Pope, was despatched, as well as another, with a retinue of servants to be placed at his disposal. The diplomatic corps had also betaken themselves to Gaeta.

Towards the close of the week accounts reached Paris and London that the Pope had gone on to Malta, but they have been contradicted. He had, however, ordered a number of Cardinals to repair to Malta, to be at hand to hold a conclave in the event of his demise. His Holiness refused to go on board the French steamer at Gaeta, or to proceed to France.

TUSCANY.—Diplomatic relations between the courts of Florence and Naples have ceased, in consequence of the recognition by the former of the independence of Sicily and of its national flag.

LOMBARDY AND VENICE.—Accounts from Milan, of the 20th ult., state that on that day a notice had been placarded of a forced loan on the commercial classes of Milan for 1,500,000 livres, payable by two instalments on November 30 and December 5, ordered by a despatch of Montecucoli, of the 24th ult., under the penalty of 10,000 livres for each five days' delay in payment.

From Venice we learn that on the 23d ult. a decree of the Provisional Government was published, imposing on the communes at present subject to the Venetian Government a new contribution of 12,000,000f., payable at the rate of 25c. a year on every franc of estimated value, in quarterly payments, to begin from March 31, 1849. A quantity of paper money, equal to the amount, to be called money of the commune of Venice, is to be issued from the 1st, in sums of not more than three millions a month. Admiral Albini arrived at Venice on the 23d, and had an immediate conference with the Government.

NAPLES.—The King has exercised his prerogative in proroguing the Chamber for two months. The Neapolitan Parliament is now to meet on the 1st of February. The reasons assigned for this determination are the open state of the Sicilian question, and the irritation produced in the public mind by the late event in a neighbouring country, alluding to the death of M. Rossi. The Liberal complexion of the politics of the majority of the Chamber just elected has also had a considerable share in fixing the King's determination. Naples was tranquil.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne was proclaimed the capital of the Confederation on the 28th ult. In the National Council Berne obtained 53 votes, Zurich 35, Lucerne 5. In the Council of the States Berne obtained 21 votes, Zurich 13, and Lucerne 3. All the Deputies for French Switzerland voted for Berne.

The members of the new Swiss Government have divided amongst themselves the different Ministries. The Cabinet is thus composed:—M. the President Furrer, Foreign Affairs; Vice-President Ochsenbein, War; Colonel Frei-Herosé, Commerce; M. Muntziager, Finance; Naff, Post-office; Franchini, Interior and Worship.

PRUSSIA.

The quarrel between the National Assembly and the Government remains still unsettled.

At the meeting of the Chamber in Brandenburg, on the 1st inst., the deputies of the Left Centre, 80 in number, entered the hall in a body, shortly after the commencement of the proceedings. Through one of the party they applied for an adjournment till the following Monday, which, on a division, was negatived by 145 to 113.

The election of a new President was called for; but the newly-arrived deputies refused to take any part in it, and quitted the Assembly *en masse* as they entered it. This reduced the Chamber below the necessary number, and the choice of President could not be proceeded with.

M. Simons then moved a resolution authorising the Ministry to call up the substitutes of the deputies who had quitted the sitting; 73 voted for the resolution, and only one deputy against it; but no less than 82 declined voting at all.

The Assembly was afterwards adjourned till Thursday, the 7th inst.

From Berlin, under date of the 3rd inst., we learn that the meetings and conferences of the deputies of the Opposition having been prohibited by the military, they had resolved to hold them at Brandenburg, in order to be beyond the state of siege. The garrison of the city had been reinforced by a battalion of the Landwehr of Pomerania.

It was generally believed that the consequence of the hostile spirit manifested at the last sitting of the Chamber by the Opposition would be a dissolution.

From the Rhenish provinces there are accounts of a serious affray at Coblenz on the 30th ult. A large number of individuals belonging to the Landwehr and the war-reserve had convened a meeting for that evening in the Coling Hall. But just as the sitting was about to be opened, a number of soldiers of the 26th regiment of infantry, who had assembled before the doors with sabres in their hands, began grossly ill-treating the persons who were repairing to the place of rendezvous. An affray was the consequence, in which several individuals, soldiers and others, were seriously wounded and some killed.

The greatest agitation prevailed in the city; the tocsin was sounded in two of the churches, and the gates were occupied by a military force. Order was re-established at about 9 o'clock.

The latest advices from Berlin, which are dated the 4th inst., state that that city was perfectly tranquil, and that the best understanding prevailed between the troops and the people; contributions of money and provisions, the voluntary gift of the citizens, continued to be sent in for the use of the garrison, which were distributed by a committee appointed for the purpose.

The dissolution of the Chamber was anticipated by all parties, and the Ministerial papers spoke of the probability of a constitution being at once granted by the Crown, it appearing almost impossible to try the experiment of a second Constituent Assembly.

Considerable apprehension was beginning to be entertained throughout Germany of an armed Russian intervention in favour of Absolutism.

AUSTRIA.

The new Ministry has issued a programme, which was communicated to the National Assembly at Kremsier, in the form of a speech, on the 27th ult., by Prince Felix Schwarzenburg, the Prime Minister. The personal appearance of the Austrian Emperor in Parliament being an impossibility, this document may be considered in the light of a speech from the throne, and, considered as such, it is full of good promise. In it the Cabinet declare what they mean to do in carrying on the Government of the country. They make a formal recognition of their position as responsible Ministers. They pledge their word that they will not allow any unconstitutional influence to prevail in the Emperor's councils, and that they are eager to reform the many abuses prevalent in every branch of the administration. They make a fair distinction between the legislative and the executive powers, and protest that they will permit of no interference with the latter. They advocate the liberty of the press, and the publicity of judicial proceedings.

So much with regard to the domestic policy of the Cabinet. Relative to the Italian and Hungarian questions, they state:—

"Our brave army in Italy has overcome disloyalty and treason, and again shines forth in the ancient virtues of the Austrian army—the brotherly union of all tribes, and that courageous devotion for Austria's honour, glory, and greatness; that army must still remain under arms, in order to watch over the integrity of the empire. An organic union with constitutional Austria will, after the conclusion of the peace, be the truest guarantee for the nationality of the Lombard-Venetian kingdom. The responsible counsellors of the Crown mean to take a firm stand on the ground of the treaties. They trust the time is not far, when the Italian people, too, shall share in the enjoyment of the blessings of a constitution which shall unite the various tribes in a full equalisation of rights. A violation of this first right of nations caused the civil war in Hungary. A party, of which the ultimate aim is the overthrow and the disunion of Austria, violated the sacred rights of its countrymen, and drew them into armed opposition. They (viz. the Servians and Croats) are not waging a war against liberty, but against those who wish to deprive them of that inestimable boon. The integral maintenance of the whole monarchy, a closer union with us, the recognition of a guarantee for their nationality—these are the things they fight for. The Cabinet means to assist them to the full extent of its power. Mediation has been in vain, and the terrorism of this criminal party must now be met by the force of arms. This last means will ensure peace. Gentlemen, our grand task is the creation of a new bond of union, which shall unite all the various countries and tribes of the monarchy."

On the subject of the relations of Austria with the Central Federal Executive at Frankfurt, they observe:—"To disunite the Monarchy, cannot make Germany great; to weaken, it cannot make her strong. Austria's existence as a political unity is needful for Germany as well as for Europe. With this conviction, we await the natural development of the process of regeneration. When regenerated Austria and regenerated Germany shall have grown into a new and firm formation—then, and not till then, will it be possible to fix their political relations. Up to that time, Austria shall loyally continue in the discharge of her federal duties. In all foreign relations of the Empire, we intend to maintain the interest and the dignity of Austria, nor will we admit any foreign influence to interfere with the independent formation of our home affairs."

This *exposé* of the principal features of the policy of the new Cabinet was well received by the Assembly; but, notwithstanding their liberal intentions, Ministers can scarcely avoid causing much disappointment, for, as the *Times* correspondent correctly observes, "Neither these Ministers nor any Austrians that might be raised to their posts, have learnt the art of managing a public assembly; they are ignorant of the manner in which business is to be brought before the House and through the House, and they have to deal with a most refractory Parliament, the sum of whose constitutional knowledge consists in being able to detect and make the most of any faults the Cabinet may make."

Besides, the most exaggerated expectations are entertained by the people of most extraordinary results from a Constitutional Government. The members of the Cabinet are not great favourites with the public, and yet, from their preceding career, they are worthy of confidence being reposed in them by the Austrian people. Prince Schwarzenburg, the President and Minister of Foreign Affairs, was formerly Ambassador at Naples, but left his post in consequence of the hostile position of the two courts, and distinguished himself in the late campaign against Charles Albert. Count Stadion was Governor of the provinces on the Adriatic; he is known as having been a staunch opponent of Metternich and his system, which could not be carried on within Count Stadion's Government. M. Bruck, the Minister of Trade, is a man of his own making; of humble

origin, he has passed through various stages of life with great credit to himself. He was last settled at Trieste, the citizens of which town elected him to be their representative in the Frankfurt Parliament, and shortly afterwards he was appointed to the post of Austrian Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Regent of Germany. As for Messrs. Thünnfeldt, Cordon, and Helfort, they are well reputed, and considered as honest and conscientious men.

The town-council of Vienna, which has been weeded of obnoxious democratic members, had presented a rather fawning address to Windischgrätz, thanking him for his "goodness and humanity." They had also forwarded equally servile addresses to Jellachich and to the Baron von Czarich.

Fourteen persons, implicated in the death of Count Latour, had been brought to trial. The man, however, who struck him with a hammer, had not been discovered.

The recruiting for Italy was rapidly progressing, in consequence of the utter destitution of many thousands of artisans in the Austrian capital. The Emperor, in a complimentary letter to the Baron von Wessenberg, had accepted his resignation of the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

HUNGARY.

Hostilities have not yet commenced. The arrival of Windischgrätz and Jellachich on the Hungarian territory, would mark the beginning of the campaign.

EGYPT.

Accounts have reached us of the death of his Highness Ibrahim Pasha, late Viceroy of Egypt, who expired in his palace at Cairo, on the 10th ult., from a pulmonary affection of some months' standing, and was interred the same day in the family burial-ground, with the strictest privacy.

Abbas Pasha, his nephew, is to be his successor in the Government of the country; and until his return from Mecca, where he then was, and whence he was expected back about the 18th or 20th ult., by the East India Company's steam-ship *Ferozi*, which was despatched to Jeddah with the intelligence, his uncle, Said Pasha, was invested with the authority of Regent and President of the Council.

Abbas Pasha is now approaching forty years of age. He has been bred up and educated in the country, accustomed to the habits and character of the people, and it is believed he will assume power under very favourable auspices, and supported by the great majority of the Turks and the Mohamedan portion of the population. The brief period that elapsed between the confirmation of the viceregal authority in the person of Ibrahim Pasha and his death has left the world so partial an opportunity of judging of his plans and capacity for government, that it is impossible to arrive at a satisfactory opinion on the subject. Though generally believed to be selfish and severe, a prevailing opinion with many was that his intentions were just.

The country was perfectly quiet, and there were no grounds for believing that any interruption to the prevailing tranquillity would arise out of the event. Mehemet Ali enjoyed perfect health, but his mind continued in the same state of imbecility.

UNITED STATES.

Advices from New York to the 22nd ult. have been received, from which we learn that the excitement consequent upon the Presidential election having subsided, political matters had assumed a state of more than ordinary quietude. The triumph of General Taylor was assured by returns all but official. The composition of the new Congress, so far as determined, gives the Conservative party a majority of 23 votes. The Wilmot proviso, it was thought, would again become an important topic at the approaching session of Congress, a strong intention existing among the masses of the people throughout the country to settle the difficult question relating to slavery in the new territories as soon as possible, so as to leave the administration of General Taylor free from any trouble or annoyance on that score. To this course of policy, however, there is a strong opposition springing up among the free-soilers of the north and among certain others who profess to have aided in electing General Taylor.

MEXICO.

From Mexico, we merely learn that the new Minister for that Republic had arrived at New Orleans. Mr. Clifford, the United States' Minister at Mexico, was about to return on leave.

WEST INDIES.

By the Royal mail packet, which arrived during the week, we have received advices.

At Jamaica, the Legislature was opened on the 26th of October, by the Governor, in a speech of very great length, which, however, contained nothing material, except the reference it made to the sore point of the supplies, on which the Assembly has shown itself somewhat intractable. On this subject he said:—

I rely on your making provision with your wonted liberality, for the exigencies of the public service, and the support of the public credit.

Upon the much debated subject of retrenchment I have no instructions which specifically relate to Jamaica; but, from some other communications, and from observations of what has been said in Parliament, and of what has taken place in relation to another colony, I feel justified in expressing an opinion that extreme measures, destructive alike to existing interest and existing institutions, and of all confidence in the stability of public relations, as already constituted by law, would be finally resisted, and would place the colony in opposition to the home government; but, on the other hand, I am confident that no resolution has been formed by her Majesty's Ministers to reject the consideration of any well-considered economical reform.

The address of the House of Assembly to this speech was presented on the 30th of November. It is little more than a civil acknowledgment of his Excellency's kindness, in reading them a lecture on political economy. With respect to financial matters the Assembly say:—

We beg to assure your Excellency that it is not our intention to add to the difficulties and distress of the colony by withholding the requisite supplies for the ensuing year; but in providing the means of upholding the public institutions and the public credit, it will be our duty to do so with the strictest attention to the most rigid economy, as we are fully aware that the distressed state of the colony loudly calls upon us to lighten as much as possible the burthen of taxation.

On the 2nd of November a message from the Governor was received by the House of Assembly, relative to the Imperial loan. He estimated the amount that would fall to the share of Jamaica at £100,000; recommended immediate provision for the payment of the interest; suggested that the improvement of roads would be the best way of applying the loan; and hinted at the expediency of revising the whole system of parochial taxation in the island. Little business had been transacted in the Assembly, down to the despatch of the mail, beyond nominating committees and bringing in bills for local arrangements. There appeared to be much reserve in the language of the members, and some difficulty in making houses. The news of Lord George Bentinck's death elicited a strong and general expression of regret. The weather was propitious, and the crops were promising.

GUIANA.—The appointment of Mr. Barkley, M.P. for Leominster, to the Governorship of the Colony, in the room of Sir H. Light, which we announced last week, has been made just in time to save it from complete anarchy. The *Royal Gazette*, received by this mail, says:—

No despatches have been received from Earl Grey with regard to the financial position of the colony, at least none that have been promulgated. No session of the Combined Court has been held; none of the Court of Policy. Though, therefore, the finances are in disorder, the greater part of the taxes lost, and the public officers in general unpaid, the political position of the colony is at this moment a negative one. The differences between the official and colonial sections continue, but they assume no active form.

In the same journal, we find an account of the opening of the Georgetown and Mahala Railway. The weather was good, and the crops promising. Immediately on the announcement of the death of Lord George Bentinck, the colours of all the vessels in the Demerara river were hoisted half-mast high. A public testimonial was spoken of.

TRINIDAD.—The Council of Government assembled in the new Council-room for the first time on the 2nd of November. Lord Harris made a speech on the occasion, and took the opportunity to present the answer of the Secretary for the Colonies to the despatch forwarded with the estimates for the year; and to announce that the Trinidad share of the Imperial loan would be £89,000, as also to throw out some suggestions as to its application. With regard to the estimates, Earl Grey leaves the question of retrenchment entirely to Lord Harris and the Council. His Lordship, however, enters into an elaborate argument against the reduction of salaries. Still, if the Governor and Council will reduce, he will let them. The following passage in Earl Grey's despatch is extremely creditable to Lord Harris's disinterestedness; but not quite so creditable to Earl Grey's sense of justice:—

With respect to the apportionment of the reduction at a different rate per cent. upon salaries of different amount, your Lordship has proposed a graduated scale which, whilst it would deduct only one per cent. from salaries under £200, would subject your own salary to a deduction of 30 per cent. But I cannot concur in the justice of this principle; and I am of opinion that the deduction should be made at one uniform rate per cent. from all salaries whatever, or, at all events, from all salaries exceeding £150 a year.

Lord Harris deserves honour for the noble example he has set our overpaid Colonial governors. But Lord Grey cannot be brought to understand how a salary which barely affords the necessities of life to a hardworking man, ought not to be so lightly touched as a semi-sinecure, affording luxuries.

INDIA.

Advices have been received this week in anticipation of the overland mail, dated Calcutta Oct. 21, and Bombay Nov. 2. The intelligence is interesting. Rajah Shere Singh, whose defection led to the raising of the siege of Moulton, left the Dewan on the 9th October, for the purpose of joining his father, Chuttur Singh, who was held in check by Captain Abbott and Lieut. Nicholson, in the Hazareh country. General Whish was aware of his intended departure, as during the two preceding days he had moved off portions of his troops; and with the view of punishing him for his treachery, it was determined to fall on him suddenly in the night-time, and preparations were accordingly made for that purpose; but Lieutenant (now Major) Edwards, considering the movement a dangerous one, dissuaded the General from carrying his design into execution, and thus Shere Singh escaped unmolested. Great jealousy and mistrust were said to have existed between the two rebel chiefs, and at the time of Shere Singh's departure the feud had risen to such a height, that Moolraj was on the point of attacking his slippery friend as he left the neighbourhood of the fortress. There was, however, an impression prevalent, that instead of there being divisions in the rebel camp, and the plans of Chuttur Singh, his son, and the Dewan being baffled by mutual distrust and disagreement, those parties had, throughout, played a cunning game adroitly, and were in a position to strike a blow which it would cost some exertion and loss of life to repel.

Meanwhile, by a preconcerted arrangement, Chuttur Singh was making his way down towards Lahore; and we now learn, less to our surprise than vexation, that Sir Frederick Currie has received authentic information of the near approach of the rebels to the capital itself, and that he has been compelled to summon troops hurriedly from Ferozepore, and to send a messenger to recall Colonel Eckford's brigade, which started on the 19th of the previous month from that

place, to join General Whish! In addition to the recall of Brigadier Eckford, and the requisition for troops from Ferozepore, General Cureton, at the head of the cavalry brigade, had been ordered to push on vigorously to Lahore. Chuttur Singh and Shere Singh were said to have effected a junction at Wuzerabad, which is only sixty-four miles distant from the capital.

Orders, dated "Simla, October 13th," had been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of India, constituting a force of some 30,000 men, to be designated "the Army of the Punjab," and of which Lord Gough intended immediately to take the command in person.

The Governor-General was expected to arrive at Allahabad in the first days of November. Lord Gough had left Simla, hastening forward to Ferozepore via Ludhiana; and it was thought that the expeditious progress of the Commander-in-Chief would not admit of his having an interview with Lord Dalhousie, previous to placing himself at the head of the army.

With respect to the state of the Punjab generally, the accounts show but too clearly that the whole of the lately acquired territory is virtually in a state of rebellion, and that the machinations of the various parties in arms against our authority are at present, and have been for some time past, directed on a combined plan of operations, the results of which are likely yet to develop themselves to a greater extent, although the checks the Sikhs have received, and our vigilance round Lahore, have much marred their plans. The army of the Punjab and the Bombay field force together amount to 38,377 men, of which 27,319 are natives.

Colonel Outram was a passenger by the present mail from Bombay, with the intention of passing two years' furlough in Egypt. This distinguished officer was not, we are happy to learn, compelled to this step from any positive illness, but resorted to it with a view of recruiting his health by travelling.

IRELAND.

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE AT SEA.

Early in the week, rumours of a frightful tragedy enacted on board the Londonderry steamer, sailing between Sligo and Liverpool, reached Dublin. It was said that the steamer, which left Sligo on Friday week, had on board 105 passengers, part of whom were for America, and the other part for Liverpool. A great number of the latter, it was alleged, went on board for the purpose of plundering the passengers; and when the crew were engaged in the management of the steam-boat during the storm, they commenced their horrid work, and on the arrival of the steamer at Londonderry, not less than forty of the poor creatures were found murdered in the most brutal manner.

It is gratifying to know that this statement was entirely unfounded. The truth, however, which is bad enough, may be briefly stated. It appears that about nine o'clock on Sunday morning week, the steamer reached the quay of Londonderry with a number of dead bodies on board. Great excitement was the consequence, and the authorities having taken possession of the vessel, immediate steps were taken to ascertain how matters really stood. On examination of the steamer, the scene which presented itself was frightful in the extreme. In the steerage the dreadful spectacle was exhibited of seventy-three dead bodies piled on each other.

After the lapse of some time, a respectable Jury was empanelled by the City Coroner, when, the witnesses being examined, it appeared that the steamer left Sligo for Liverpool on Friday evening, having on board, besides cattle, nearly 150 passengers, the greater part of whom were on their way to America. The evening became so boisterous that none but the crew could keep the deck, and the passengers were accordingly ordered below. The hatch or companion was drawn across; but the space for ventilation being insufficient, the unfortunate people below were subjected to the horrible and lingering death of suffocation. One passenger, more fortunate than the rest, succeeded in gaining the deck, and having alarmed the crew, an effort was made for their relief, but too late, 73 human beings having ceased to exist.

It took three hours and a half to get the dead out of the vessel; and as putrefaction had begun, the smell was so offensive that spirits were given to men to keep them in a state of half-drunkenness to get them to go below. The place in which the poor creatures met their fate was about 20 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 7 feet high. It had capacity for about 30 passengers; but so crowded was it that the dead lay four deep on the floor.

The incidents and bereavements are deeply affecting. A little girl was saved who was coming to her father in Liverpool; the rest of the family were with her, to the number of nine persons, and all except herself perished. Strong men as well as children were among the victims, and their efforts to escape appeared to have been great—one man's coat being torn completely from the sleeves in his unavailing attempts for deliverance.

The suffocation has been attributed to the fact of a tarpaulin having been thrown over the companion to keep the water out.

A coroner's inquest has returned a verdict that they "died from suffocation." The captain and all the crew are committed to gaol. About 80 others were landed alive, and all are in custody for examination.

How the story arose of these poor people having been murdered by their fellow-passengers for the sake of plunder, or falling in a deadly conflict, after which the captain and crew were obliged to submit to the orders of the "pirates," is quite inexplicable.

The following letter of a correspondent in Londonderry, however, throws some light on the subject:—"The night coming on exceedingly boisterous, the most, if not all, of the poor people were forced to shelter themselves, either by the captain's orders, or by their own accord (which has not yet been disclosed), to go below, into what you know is called the fore-cabin of these boats; and since the days of the Black Hole of Calcutta, I have never read or heard of such a hole to cram, pack, or stow so many human beings in. The effect of this was dreadful, but more dreadful still when the crew came and fastened a tarpaulin over the hatch or companion-way, which leads down to this place. The consequence was that many of the poor unfortunates were suffocated soon, and others afterwards; and it has been told by one of the survivors, that the scene more resembled a bedlam of unhearingly infuriated than anything else that could be conceived. On questioning some of them relative to the story about the infamous deceptions which had been circulated, he said that it arose from the fact that many of the passengers had boxes of lucifer matches, and that they ignited these, in their terror, with the view of obtaining a light. This fearful scene continued till one poor fellow succeeded in reaching the deck, and alarming the mate and crew. Assistance was then rendered, but, alas! too late."

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.—His Excellency arrived in Dublin on Tuesday last from this country. He was accompanied by the Countess of Clarendon and three of her Excellencies' children.

GOVERNMENT RETRENCHMENTS.—The abolition of the office of paymaster of civil service, at the head of which was the Right Hon. T. F. Kennedy, has been already announced. Several of the subordinates also have been withdrawn, and the business will be done under the Treasury by a clerk or two in Dublin Castle. Sir James Dombryn has proceeded to England, and the department, of which he was the head—the Irish Coast Guard service—will be transferred to London also. The office of Irish Secretary to the Post-Office will exist no more, Mr. Godby having retired on full allowance. The head of the money-order office will also be dispensed with. The Board of Works has been weeded to a very great extent, and the whole of the employees there, with two or three exceptions, dispensed with. The permanent staff, and two or three parties whose services are valuable in various departments, alone remain.

DUBLIN MAYORALTY.—Mr. Dunne was re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin on Friday se'night for the remaining portion of the present year. He was not opposed.

KILKENNY.—The Corporation of Kilkenny have elected Dr. Cane as Mayor of that city for the ensuing year. The doctor had just been released from prison, where he was confined under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

MR. DUFFY'S BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—The attempt to make Mr. Duffy a bankrupt has signally failed. The claim which Mr. Duffy disputed has been withdrawn, and the commission of bankruptcy superseded, at the cost of the person on whose affidavit it was issued. Mr. Duffy is now the only political prisoner in Newgate. Messrs. James Doyle, Eugene Martin, Lalor, Hanvey, and Dr. McCarron, have been liberated on their personal recognisance. Smith, the last of the Ballingarry men (except a man in hospital), has also received a letter from the Castle, admitting him to bail—making a complete gaol delivery.

MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.—Mr. Duffy has received a formal notice from Mr. Kemmis that fresh bills will be sent against him to the Grand Jury of the city of Dublin on the opening of the commission. It is inferred that the bills found against him last commission, by the county of Dublin Grand Jury, have been abandoned by the Crown.

POOR-LAW EMIGRATION.—The Poor-Law Commissioners have sanctioned a meeting of the rate-payers in the Davidstown electoral division of the Athy Union, for the purpose of making a rate for pauper emigration. The precedent will, no doubt, be followed by other unions in well-circumstanced districts.

EXCLUSION OF CATHOLICS FROM JURIES.—A memorial is in course of signature throughout the city of Dublin, and numerous names are being attached to it, protesting against the exclusion of Roman Catholics from juries, as against the spirit of the Emancipation Act. This document will probably reach the hands of Lord Clarendon on his arrival.

SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—The more speedy transmission of intelligence across the Irish Channel, and improved means of communication between the sister islands, will be secured by the determination of the Government to take advantage of the facilities afforded by the submarine electric telegraph. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given permission to Charles Blunt, Esq., civil engineer, to effect a communication by laying down his submarine electric telegraph between Holyhead and Dublin. The telegraphic wires will be connected with the lines of railway radiating from the Irish metropolis, and with the Chester and Holyhead Railway at Holyhead, and we understand that convenient positions at both the termini have been chosen and marked out where the wires will terminate. The Admiralty are desirous of furnishing Mr. Blunt with the necessary aid; and for this purpose have authorised Captain Fraser, R.N., the commanding officer of her Majesty's naval establishment and dockyard at Holyhead, not only to permit the former gentleman immediately to commence his operations, but also to afford every assistance which he may require in the performance of his undertaking. This desirable enterprise will form another link in the great chain of communication between the two countries. By its means space will be almost annihilated, and in a few minutes the most important political intelligence, or the minutest detail of business, will be conveyed between the capitals of England and Ireland. The towns of Liverpool and Manchester would also be benefited, as the telegraphic communications would be at least twelve hours in advance of the ordinary mails.—*Morning Post*.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR CHARLES WENTWORTH BURDETT, BART.



SIR CHARLES BURDETT, an officer in the military service of the East India Company, represented one of the oldest families in England, founded at the period of the Conquest by Hugo de Burdett, Lord of Louseby, county of Leicester, a Norman knight, who came over with Duke William. Sir Charles was only son of the late Captain Jerome Burdett, and succeeded to the Baronetcy at the decease of his uncle, Sir Charles Wyndham Burdett, in 1839. He was born 26th December, 1806, and married, 31st December, 1834, his cousin Harriett, daughter of William Hugh Burgess, Esq., by whom he leaves two sons and two daughters, the elder of the former being now Sir Charles Wentworth Burdett, seventh Baronet, of Burthwaite, county York, a minor, aged 18.

IBRAHIM PASHA.

IBRAHIM PASHA, the son of the great Mehemet Ali, was born at Cavalla, in Albania, in 1789. His father, from the humble occupation of a water-carrier, had risen to take rank among the leading men of the Ottoman Empire as a statesman and a warrior. The young Ibrahim, at the age of seventeen, joined his father's army, and though always inferior in a civil capacity to his sire, he soon proved himself more than Mehemet's rival in the field. In 1816, he went into Arabia against the Wahabees—an heretical sect of the Mahomedan religion, and he subdued them after a harassing war of three years. He wrested the holy towns of Mecca and Medina from their hands, and re-established the regular course of the caravans. On the 11th of December, 1819, he was received in triumph at Cairo, on returning from his victorious adventures; and the Sublime Porte then conferred upon him the high title of Pasha of the holy cities. In 1824, Mehemet Ali undertook for the Sultan the quelling of the Greeks, who had commenced their memorable struggle for freedom. Ibrahim Pasha commanded the expedition against them, and sailed from Alexandria for the Morea, with a fleet consisting of 163 sail, 16,000 infantry, 700 horse, and four regiments of artillery. The war which Ibrahim waged in the Morea was one of great excess and cruelty, sufficient, had he been a Christian soldier, to have tarnished his reputation for ever. But, until lately, an Ottoman, with arms in his hand, was quite ignorant of mercy, and Ibrahim is to be judged by the standard of his race. The battle of Navarino, the 20th October, 1827, annihilated Ibrahim's fleet, and cut short his sanguinary proceedings in Greece.

The following years found Mehemet Ali in open and effective rebellion against the Porte, and in independent sway over Egypt. His ambition was to add Syria to his dominions; and his son Ibrahim, in carrying out this object, achieved his greatest glory. With 24,000 infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and forty pieces of artillery, Ibrahim and his lieutenant, Soliman Pasha (the French Col. Selles) overran the Syrian territory. Gaza, Jaffa, Caiffa, and Acre—the Acre of Saladin and Napoleon—consequently fell into their power. The victory of Koniah, in 1832, laid the approach to Constantinople defenceless before them; when Russia interfered, and, with 20,000 troops, protected the capital of the Ottoman Empire. But Ibrahim retained and ruled Syria, having subsequently confirmed his power by the victory of Nizch, in 1839. This triumph was, however, to be his last.

The four nations—England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia—jealous of the increasing potency of Mehemet, combined to restore Syria to Turkey. Ibrahim at once sunk before their attack: the bombardment and occupation of Acre, the 3d November, 1839, in the space of four hours, showed the Pasha and his father the vanity of resistance: they made the best terms they could with the Sultan, Syria was surrendered, and Mehemet became recognised hereditary Viceroy of Egypt. Since that period Ibrahim Pasha has led a comparatively retired life, devoting his attention to agriculture and the internal improvement of Egypt. His memorable visit to London is in every one's recollection. In consequence of Mehemet Ali's recent incapacity, from dotage, to longer govern Egypt, Ibrahim was nominated by the Sultan Viceroy in his stead on the 1st of last September. The sceptre, after a brief interval of two months and ten days, has passed from Ibrahim's hands.

The Pasha closed his mortal career on the 10th ultimo; his death being the combined result of bronchitis and abscess of the lungs. He is succeeded in power by his nephew Abbas Pasha, the eldest living male member of Mehemet's family. This succession is strictly pursuant to the Sultan's firman of 1841, by which the government of Egypt is to descend in direct line in Mehemet's male posterity, from the elder to the elder among his sons and grandsons.

Ibrahim was interred with military honours, but with little ceremony, on the day of his death, in Mehemet Ali's family tomb, near Cairo. Ibrahim leaves three sons, Achmet Bey (born in 1825), Ismael Bey (born in 1830), both now pursuing their studies in Paris; and Mustapha Bey (born in 1832), at present in Cairo.

Endowed with inferior capabilities for governing in time of peace, Ibrahim Pasha was in war the armed right hand of his father Mehemet. He was a soldier and a good one, but he was little more. In private he was serious and retiring; his chief failings were selfishness and penuriousness; yet his faults were in some measure redeemed by his unalterable affection for, and devotion to his father.

SAMUEL COOPER, ESQ., F.R.S.

THIS eminent surgeon died on the 3d inst., at Shipperton, in the 68th year of his age. He was member of the Council of the Royal Society, lately President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Professor of Surgery at University College, London; author of the celebrated "Dictionary of Surgery," and many other popular works. His abilities commanded universal respect, and are highly commended by Professor Gibson, of the University of Pennsylvania, who, in his "Sketches of Eminent British Surgeons," mentions Mr. Cooper as "deservingly well known all over the world for the variety and extent of his professional information."

Mr. Cooper was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons so long ago as 1803. Soon after he entered the army, and became a Staff Surgeon. In 1807 he obtained the Jacksonian prize for an elaborate "Treatise on the Joints;" and in 1832, on the anniversary of the birth of Hunter, he had the honour of delivering the annual Oration in commemoration of that illustrious man; and in 1845 he attained to the highest position in his learned profession, the President's Chair of the College of Surgeons. With University College and Hospital Mr. Cooper was connected for seventeen years as a most popular teacher, but resigned his appointment there in April last, consequent on a difference with two of his colleagues.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been rough; the wind has been blowing at times heavily, and mostly from the S.W.; the sky has been mostly covered by cloud; and rain has fallen frequently. The following are some particulars of each day:—On Thursday the sky was free from cloud, nearly from 7 A.M. till noon, and overcast both before and after these times; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 42°. Friday, the sky was overcast, with very slight exceptions, and rain fell heavily at times; near midnight some hail fell; the directions of the wind were S. and W.S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 41°. Saturday, the sky was for the most part cloudless; the directions of the wind were S. and W.S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 40°. Sunday, the sky was mostly overcast; the direction of the wind was S.; and the average temperature of the air was 41°. Monday, the sky was partially clear for a short time during the evening; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 44°. Tuesday, the sky was overcast in the morning, and mostly clear after noon; there were several squalls of wind and rain during the day; the direction of the wind was S.W.; and the average temperature of the air was 44°. Wednesday, the sky was overcast, and there were frequent squalls of rain and wind; the direction of the wind was S.W., and blowing strongly; the average temperature of the air was 46°; and that for the week ending this day was 43°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings of each day:—

Thursday, Nov. 30,	the highest during the day was	47° deg.,	and the lowest was	36½ deg.
Friday, Dec. 1,	47½	36½		
Saturday, Dec. 2,	46	35½		
Sunday, Dec. 3,	50	32		
Monday, Dec. 4,	52	37½		
Tuesday, Dec. 5,	47	42		
Wednesday, Dec. 6,	51	42		
Blackheath, Dec. 7, 1848.				J. G.

RECEPTION OF AN AMERICAN MAN-OF-WAR IN BRITISH WATERS.—The American frigate *St. Lawrence* came up Southampton Water and anchored abreast Netley Abbey on Sunday. When she dropped anchor, the Admiralty superintendent's boat, with the Royal pendant flying, pushed off from the quay to convey Lieutenant Brady, R.N., who, in the absence of Captain Sir J. G. Sinclair, Bart., the senior officer at Southampton, went to pay his respects to Captain Paulding, of the *St. Lawrence*, and to offer him the civilities of the port. Lieutenant Brady was received very politely, and the most respectful courtesies were reciprocated between the American and British officers. At 10 o'clock on Monday morning the slumbering monks of Netley must have been almost aroused by the reverberating echoes of a salute of twenty-one guns from the frigate. This was answered by a salute of twenty-one guns from the Southampton platform, which was fired amidst a great concourse of people. The United States consul now went off to the frigate in official costume, and returned to the pier about 12 o'clock with several of the officers of the frigate. The captain was detained on board by illness. The weather was very tempestuous, but a number of gentlemen were on the pier, and welcomed the American officers very cordially to Southampton. The Mayor's carriage has been placed at the disposal of Captain Paulding, who will be entertained at a banquet to be given by his Worship. Numerous flags were hoisted, and the church bells rang merrily during the day.

SHIPWRECK.—On Monday evening last, about six o'clock, a large Spanish vessel, with a cargo value over £10,000, was driven ashore near Wexford, and was totally lost. Crew saved. The ship went to pieces immediately, and the cargo was completely destroyed.—Friday se'night the *Henrietta*, Jones, master, left Cork in ballast for Swansea. The weather was boisterous, and on her getting outside the harbour, she missed stays and went on the rocks, between the Cow and Calf. She remained until Saturday morning beating fearfully, when, being no longer able to hold together, she went to pieces, and shortly after not a vestige of the vessel was to be seen. The *Henrietta* was a new vessel, not more than nine months built, and arrived from New York on the 9th ult., with 1600 qrs. of maize, which she discharged at Cork. The captain and crew were with considerable difficulty saved by the Coast Guard, who rendered every assistance that it was possible any body of men could afford.



GOLD CUP PRESENTED BY PRINCE WALDEMAR TO THE 50TH REGIMENT.

GOLD CUP PRESENTED TO THE 50TH REGIMENT.

This splendid testimonial, the gift of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, was presented to the officers of the 50th, Queen's Own Regiment, on Wednesday week, at a dinner given in the Mess-room of Dover Castle. Colonel Petit officiated as chairman, and the company numbered about fifty guests. The Mess-room was tastefully decorated with flags, arms, &c. In front of the Chairman were placed the almost bare poles of the flags borne by the regiment at the battle of Vimeira and Almaraz; on his right and in the rear were hung three flags taken from the Sikhs; and on his left were displayed the new colours of the Regiment; while around were grouped arms in various devices. The Chairman was supported on his right by Viscount Hardinge, and on his left by E. R. Rice, Esq., M.P. for Dover.

After the customary loyal toasts had been duly honoured, Mr. Latham, the Prussian Consul, handed the presentation Cup to Lord Hardinge. His Lordship then rose, and said that it became his pleasing task, at the request of his Royal Highness the Prince Waldemar of Prussia, to present the Cup to the officers of the 50th. His Lordship added: "They were all aware that his Royal Highness did not only entertain kind feelings to the 50th, but that he acted with them at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, where our forces highly distinguished themselves by their bravery in storming the Sikh batteries. On the occasion when Dr. Hoffmeister, the Prince's personal attendant, was shot, his Royal Highness, after jumping from his horse, and pressing the dying man to his breast, rejoined the troops, and bravely prosecuted his duty. The Prince was an honour to his country, and possessed in an eminent degree the heroic qualities of his celebrated ancestor, Frederick the Great." The gallant Viscount then went on to describe the bravery of the Prince, with Sir W. Gilbert and Sir H. Smith, at the storming of the fortified works at Sobraon. His Lordship next read the inscription upon the Cup, as follows:—"As a token of remembrance of the happy days spent among the officers of the 50th Regiment at Loodianah, and the following glorious campaign on the banks of the Sutlej, this Goblet is presented by his Royal Highness Prince Waldemar of Prussia." The Cup was then filled with wine, from which all the company drank the health of the Royal donor.

Mr. Latham, the Prussian Consul, returned thanks on behalf of Prince Waldemar. Colonel Petit then rose, and said he hoped Lord Hardinge would convey his gratitude, and that of the other officers of the 50th, to his Royal Highness; and the gallant Colonel concluded by proposing the health of Lord Hardinge, which was drunk with rapturous applause.

Lord Hardinge thanked the company; and after a few other toasts had been drunk, his Lordship retired.

The Sergeants of the 50th entertained the Barrack Sergeants and a few friends in their mess-room at the Heights, in honour of the occasion.

The Cup is of novel design, and, we believe, of foreign manufacture. The foot is of silver, the supporting palm-tree richly gilt; the bowl, itself of silver, bears a representation of the siege; around the mouth is the inscription; and the lid is surmounted with a group of Sikh trophies, in gold.

BLOOMSBURY BAPTIST CHAPEL.

This Chapel opened for public worship on Tuesday last, December 5th, is one of the very best, in point of design and character, lately erected in the metropolis. The Chapel stands on a square plot of ground in Bloomsbury-street, between the neat Gothic Church belonging to the French Protestants, and the tasteless pile of building known as Bedford Chapel, the latter acting as a good foil to set off the elegant character and design of the new Chapel, which is in the Lombardic style of architecture.

The front of the Baptist Chapel shows a central portion flanked by two lofty spires, which project slightly from the main building. The centre is divided into two stories, of nearly equal height; the lower story projecting nearly to the level of the towers, and a pediment is formed by the gable. An arched corbel table runs along this lowest story; and on the bevelled roof is a neat style of ornamentation. Three doorways, nicely moulded, and sunken, are in this portion of the building, the central one,

taller and more decorated than the others, being enriched with zig-zag and other ornaments; the pediments of all three have a leaf pattern wrought in them. In the second story are three windows, the central a large wheel window, eighteen feet six inches in diameter. This window is of exceedingly beautiful design, the ornamentation appropriate, and elegantly carried out; and those on either hand are round-headed and enriched by mouldings. A series of small arches forms a striking and characteristic decoration to the gable, in the centre of which is a recessed and moulded window, filled with brick-work, set in a neat pattern. The towers are divided into four stories, two of which correspond to the stories of the main building, and the two uppermost are of equal height. The upper stories have openings in them, composed of a tall central arch, inclosing two lights; and on either side are arches filled with brick-work, set in pattern. A bold corbel-table runs round the towers; and a dentil cornice above it gives great effect to the whole. The spires are covered with ornamental tiles, designed in keeping with the style of architecture of the building and, being red, an excellent and striking feature is gained without any additional expense. This example is well worthy of study: and our architects would do well to try how colour could be effectively used in exterior decoration, without adding to the cost of the structures they are called on to design. In this building the pale red of the spires has an admirable effect. The height of the spires is 117 feet. The interior of the chapel is peculiarly chaste and elegant—the ceiling being truly simple and beautiful. The ceiling is divided into panelled compartments, a large circle in the centre being coved and richly ornamented; and a pendant, pierced for ventilation, adds to the decorations. A large chandelier hangs from the pendant; and, as it is upon Professor Faraday's principle, the Chapel is thoroughly ventilated through the pendant, the vitiated air being carried off into the upper part of the towers, where it is discharged. There are galleries (to which access is gained by staircases in the towers) on three sides of the Chapel, giving accommodation to 470 persons in the pews; and a gallery for schools attached to the Chapel accommodates 250 children. There is an organ gallery on the south side of the Chapel, containing a very fine-toned instrument. The pews on the ground-floor will hold about 460 persons. The walls of the Chapel are destitute of enrichment; but the window casements lend their aid in adding to the beauty of the place, as they are very prettily moulded in octagon and lozenge-shaped patterns, the glass being richly ornamented with embossed design. There are two vestry-rooms attached to the Chapel, and the basement of the building is divided into two schools, for boys and girls; access to them being gained by staircases from the towers. The building covers a superficial area of 5150 feet. The span of the roof, clear

of the walls, is 65 feet; and from the floor to the ceiling it is 39 feet in height. The building is of white brick; the dressings of Caen stone.

We may mention, the building was erected for the sum contracted for, £8700 including the fittings, but exclusive of the site; and we believe S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., has been credit on its talented architect, John Gibson, Esq., of Westminster; and the most liberal benefactor to it. The design of the Chapel reflects the highest builders are Messrs. Locke and Nesham.

The opening of the Chapel, on Tuesday, was attended by a great many dissenting ministers of eminence, and a number of clergymen of the Church of England. The great source of attraction was the popularity of the preacher, the Rev. Dr. Harris, President of Cheshunt College, and author of "Mammon" and various other works. The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Oxford, preached in the evening, when the audience was again large. The Rev. Mr. Brock, of Norwich, has been appointed the regular minister of the chapel. Upwards of 1800 persons crowded into the Chapel, and numbers were disappointed. A dinner was given in the school-rooms underneath to 300 persons.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

SECESSION OF THE REV. BAPTIST NOEL.

It being understood that the Rev. Baptist Noel would on Sunday last deliver his farewell sermon to the congregation of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, in which he has ministered for the last twenty-two years, a large concourse of persons occupied the avenues to the chapel doors long before the usual time for commencing morning service. When the doors were opened, the church was instantly occupied in every part, and numbers had to retire disappointed. The reverend gentleman did not, as many anticipated he would, make the slightest allusion to the particular causes which led to his secession from the Established Church.

At the opening of his discourse, he said he would not on that occasion, or in the evening, waste the time of the congregation by any explanations respecting himself. His views would shortly be published, and these would sufficiently explain his present position.

At the close of his sermon the rev. gentleman announced, that he should be followed next Sabbath, in that place, by Mr. Archdeacon Dealtry, who, for some time at least, would occupy that pulpit.

At the evening service, the same interest was exhibited on the part of the public. The chapel doors were besieged by an eager crowd as early as four o'clock. They were opened at intervals, and a limited number admitted each time. Tremendous crushing was the consequence; and the frequent screams of females seemed to indicate that this mode of arranging the admission was attended with considerable danger. The hon. and rev. gentleman, who was the object of all this curiosity and excitement, selected as the text for his evening discourse, 17th John, 24th verse; and, having preached a most eloquent sermon descriptive of the future happiness in reserve for the elect, gave a farewell exhortation to the different classes of which it was composed.

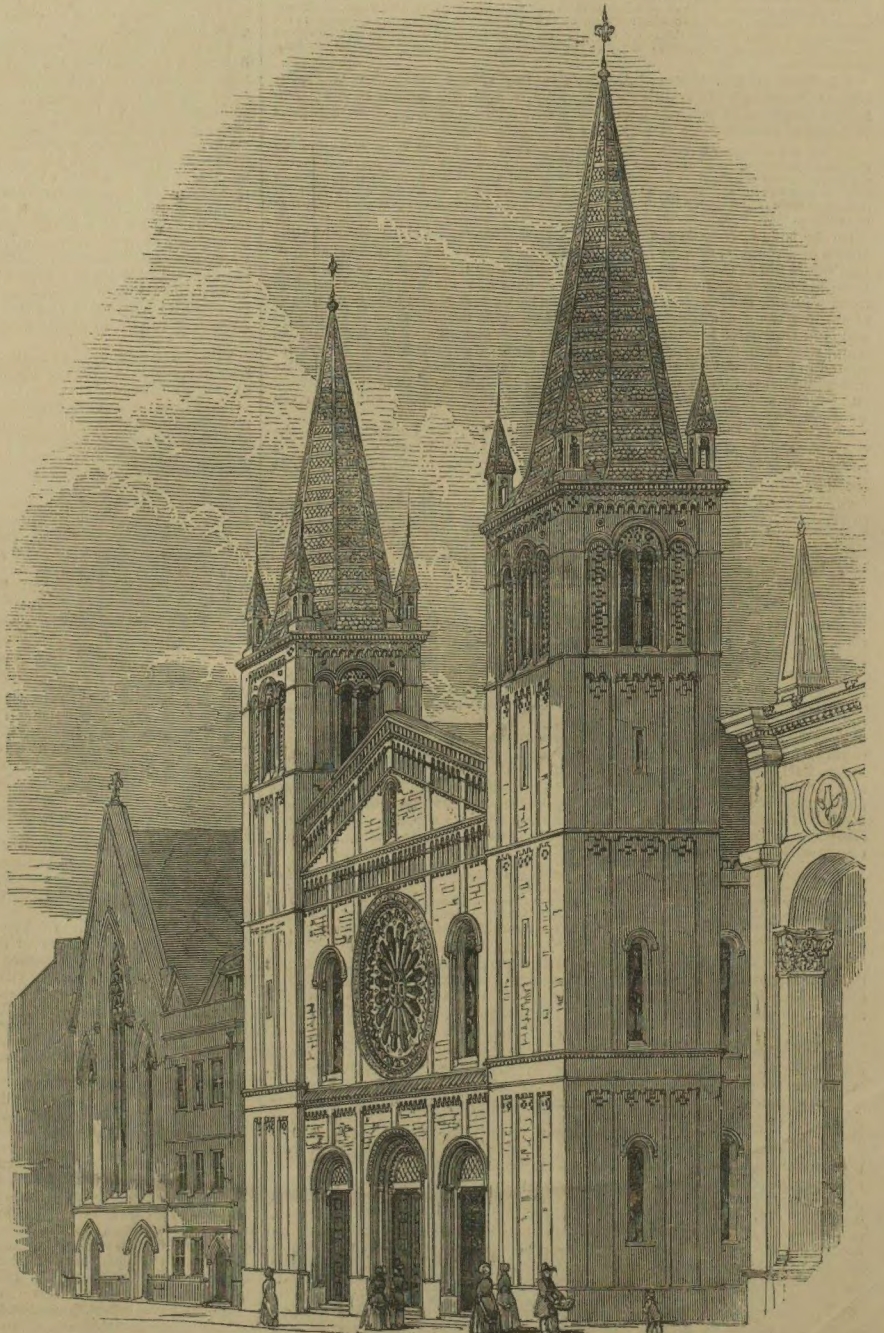
This chapel has been the frequent scene of schism from its first construction. It was built, it appears, for Sacheverel; was subsequently occupied by a clergyman named Cecil, whose low-church doctrines created much interest at the time they were propounded; and the immediate predecessor of Mr. Noel was the Rev. Mr. Sibthorp, whose frequent changes of opinion have formed the subject of newspaper comment. The Rev. Dr. Dillon, who obtained so unenviable a notoriety, was at one time a lecturer in this chapel.

The Rev. Daniel Wilson was for many years a preacher in St. John's Chapel before his appointment to the living of Islington, whence he was raised to the prebacy, as Bishop of Calcutta, in 1832. The Rev. Baptist Noel's successor, the Very Rev. T. Dealtry, was Archdeacon of that see.

The inauguration of the new Lord Rector of Glasgow University (the Right Hon. T. B. Macanlay) is to take place in January, but the precise day has not been fixed.

The Rev. J. C. Robertson, M.A., Oxon., who seceded some years since from the English Establishment, and has been officiating as minister of the Scottish Episcopalians at Dalkeith, Scotland, has finally joined the Roman Catholic faith, having been received into that communion a few days since by the Rev. Mr. Brownbill.

DECIMAL MEDICINE.—Dr. Marshall Hall has suggested, through the *Lancet*, the institution, in these realms, of a national decimal pharmacopoeia; or a pharmacopoeia having the authority of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Government, in which all energetic or dangerous medicines shall be so compounded that ten minims or ten grains shall be the medium dose for an adult. It is proposed that hydrocyanic acid and strychnine, for example, be so diluted that ten minims of the liquid containing the former, and ten grains of the powder containing the latter, shall be a safe dose in general; that dose being, of course, augmented or diminished in practice according to the experience of the prescriber. It will be a question for the chemists, by what materials this dilution shall be effected.



BLOOMSBURY BAPTIST CHAPEL, OPENED ON TUESDAY.



VIEW IN THE NEW COLONY OF LABUAN.—(FROM A SKETCH BY A CORRESPONDENT.)

M. MATHIEU LOUISI.

THIS gentleman, a Negro, is one of the representatives of the colony of Martinique in the National Assembly of France, and took his seat about a month since. In the sitting of the Assembly yesterday week, M. Louisi was prominent in the debate on the military service of the colonies, when, M. Levasseur having expressed his doubt whether universal suffrage could be the basis of elections in the colonies with security for property, M. Louisi declared that "he thanked France for the liberty which she had given to his brethren; he thanked, in particular, the abolitionists, who were blessed amongst the negro population. They would," he said, "receive their reward before that heavenly tribunal where the colour of men was not regarded. He trusted that what the Constitution had given them would not be withdrawn. At the moment," he added, "when the Republic announced our freedom, the white race dreaded that we should come and demand an account from them of their past acts towards us. But we demanded nothing—we were generous, and we stretched forth to them the hand. Our conduct, however, did not produce the effects that we consider it ought; some days after,

THE NEW COLONY OF LABUAN.

THIS Sketch of the New Colony of Labuan, founded by our enterprising countryman, Sir James Brooke, was made in the month of August last, by the medical officer (Dr. Startin) of the honourable East India Company's war steamer *Phiegethon*, lately on a cruise in the Indian Archipelago, in search of pirates, thirty of whom she succeeded in capturing, and carrying to Singapore; these men forming the residue of the crew who seized and destroyed the *General Wood*, and murdered several hands and passengers on board, about a year and a half ago.

In the Sketch, the buildings shown upon the banks are the Government bungalows and guard-house; the navy well, left of the flag-staff; and, further left, the bath-house and other offices of the *Phiegethon* steamer, in front of the picture.

The following very interesting letter from an English officer at Sarawak appeared in the *Times* of Saturday last:—

Sarawak, Sept. 16.

"I arrived here the day before yesterday in the *Auckland* steamer, from Singapore; we anchored close to the *Meander*, about 12 miles down the river. I went on board, and Captain Keppel very kindly promised to take me in his gig to Sarawak when the tide turned. We had not left the frigate ten minutes before the rain came down in a perfect deluge, accompanied by the most vivid lightning I ever witnessed. We landed at Sarawak at half-past one at night, or rather morning, and found the Rajah and household in the land of dreams.

"I find Sarawak just what I expected. The prints give you an excellent idea of the place. The Rajah's bungalow is cool and comfortable. Yesterday we had a large party of the officers of the *Auckland*: I lionized the place with them. The fort, which mounts six guns, is in excellent order. The garrison went through their manoeuvres in a style that did them great credit. I examined the anatomy factory, which is rather a large establishment. I am writing in the hall of the bungalow; one of the Pangarans and a son of the late Rajah Muda Hassim are sitting by my side, amusing themselves with *THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS*. Mr. McDougall and the other missionary, Mr. Wright, are living in the Court-house on the other side of the water, and I hear are making great progress; they have a school of 50 adults and children. McDougall widely diffuses the benefit of his medical science. Both are much liked by the inhabitants. They have not yet begun to proselytise. We sat down yesterday to a dinner party of fourteen; after dinner in walked about thirty of the noblesse, brothers, sons, and nephews of the late Muda Hassim, with their swordbearers and suite. I was presented to them, and shook hands with the gentlemen all round.

"Now for a little of Borneo politics. We have an expedition out against Sadong consisting of 90 *Meander*'s men and 500 Sarawaks. The Sadong people have been in communication with pirates. Crookshank, who commanded the natives, has orders to make prisoners of the Sadong men, and bring them to Sarawak for examination. On the return of the expedition, we are to give a grand feast to the native chiefs and officers of the ships in the river—the spectacle to be such as will make an enduring impression upon the natives of Sarawak. Immediately afterwards we sail in the *Meander* for Labuan, stay there a month, and then proceed on a mission to Sooloo to negotiate a treaty with the Sultan of Sooloo; afterwards we are to have an expedition to Sakarran and Sarebas, which tribes have returned to their old habits of piracy; thus, you will see, there is a good deal of work cut out for us. I fully expect we shall have another bombardment of Bruni. The Sultan is said to be dying, and the villain Macota (the abettor of piracy) is again in power and carrying on his intrigues. I hear that Sir James Brooke is drawing up a treaty, which will be entered into by all the chiefs of the rivers between this and Bruni, acknowledging him as their chief and protector—an union for mutual assistance against piracy.

"Sept. 19.—The expedition against Sadong returned on Sunday, having effected their purpose and thoroughly frightened the inhabitants of that river: they have brought back several prisoners, who will be severely lectured and sent back again to Sadong. To-day we are to have the feast in honour of the Rajah's

return to Sarawak, when the Sarawak flag will be hoisted. I have not told you of our boar hunt. Mr. Hentig's garden has been for a long time haunted by an enormous boar; everybody in the settlement had seen him, several had had shots at him; all differed as to his size—some said he was as big as a buffalo, others said as a donkey; the Malays declared that he had a charmed life, and that nothing but a silver bullet could kill him. However, on Saturday night, I sallied out about one o'clock, with my rifle and sword, and in company with a middy of the *Meander*, took up a position in the porker's cruising-ground. Here we found two other men awaiting the arrival of the monster; one of them, who knew the animal's beat, stationed himself at the gap in the fence, and did not wait long before the brute appeared. He fired both barrels into him, and rolled him over; I came up in time to see piggy kicking on his back, and shoved my sword through his heart, and put him out of his misery. He is a most extraordinary animal; we intend sending the head to the British Museum. He stood about three feet six inches high, and about eight feet from tip of tail to snout, with enormous tusks."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MILITARY MEDALS.—The distribution will take place in the present month. The manner of distribution is understood to be as follows:—The issue will take place under the auspices of Mr. Lindsay, and from the Commander-in-Chief's Office. All officers will receive their medals on application direct to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards. The staff officers of pensioners will be called upon to furnish lists of the whole of the claimants (whether pensioners or otherwise) within their districts, and on receipt of those lists the medal for each claimant will be forwarded to the staff officers for delivery.

NAVAL MEDALS.—The Admiralty have issued a notice, in which "it is requested that claims for a naval medal, according to the forms shown in the *Gazette* of the 7th of June last, be forthwith sent to the Admiralty." The notice further adds, "it is not, at present, intended to limit the time for receiving applications, but it is desirable they should be sent in by the 15th inst. This notice has no reference to claims which have been already preferred."

APPRENTICE MARRIAGES.—The attention of the Board of Admiralty having been called to the fact that many of the apprentices in her Majesty's dockyards have married at an unusually early age, their Lordships have directed the following order to be issued:—"Admiralty, Dec. 4, 1848.—It having come to the knowledge of my Lords that marriages have been contracted by apprentices at the age of 17, and even 16—in contravention of the terms of their agreement, which states that they shall not contract marriage during the period of their indenture—I am to desire you will make known to the apprentices that the clause upon this subject will in future be strictly enforced, and that no apprentice will be placed upon the establishment should he marry before he has served his time. My Lords are satisfied that both physically and morally this restriction will be a benefit to all parties. By command, H. G. WARD."

ADMIRALTY RAILWAYS.—Notices have been served, by direction of the Admiralty, during the last few days, upon the necessary parties at Portsea and other places, with a view to the commencement of operations in laying down the system of short railways or tramways at the various arsenals and harbours.

LAMARTINE'S "JOCELYN" AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The library of Louis Napoleon has been sold by auction, and amongst the books was a handsome copy, bound in morocco, of Lamartine's poem of "Jocelyn." The value of the work was much enhanced by the fact that on the inside of the cover appeared the following words in the handwriting of the Prince, in French:—"Undertook the reading of this book at Florence, Sunday, the 7th of May, 1837. Abandoned it as being too sublime for me. Undertook the reading for the second time, Monday the 8th, without being more fortunate. Recommended by a new effort, Tuesday the 9th, and abandoned it definitively." Considering the present position of the author and the critic as rival candidates for the Presidency of the French Republic, this anecdote is somewhat curious.



M. MATHIEU LOUISI, ONE OF THE MEMBERS FOR MARTINIQUE, IN THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

the situation was not longer the same. There was a reaction among the whites. They who possessed journals attacked us—treated us like brutes, like savages. We asked permission to reply, and that permission was denied us. In whatever way matters may go, we will remain calm, for we do not want to compromise ourselves with the mother country; we will wait with confidence to see if defend us against the wicked." (Loud marks of disapprobation.)

In reply to M. J. De Lysterie, expressing his regret at the expressions just used, M. Louisi assured the House that his observations were intended to apply to the proprietors of certain journals who had made these attacks, and not to the planters.

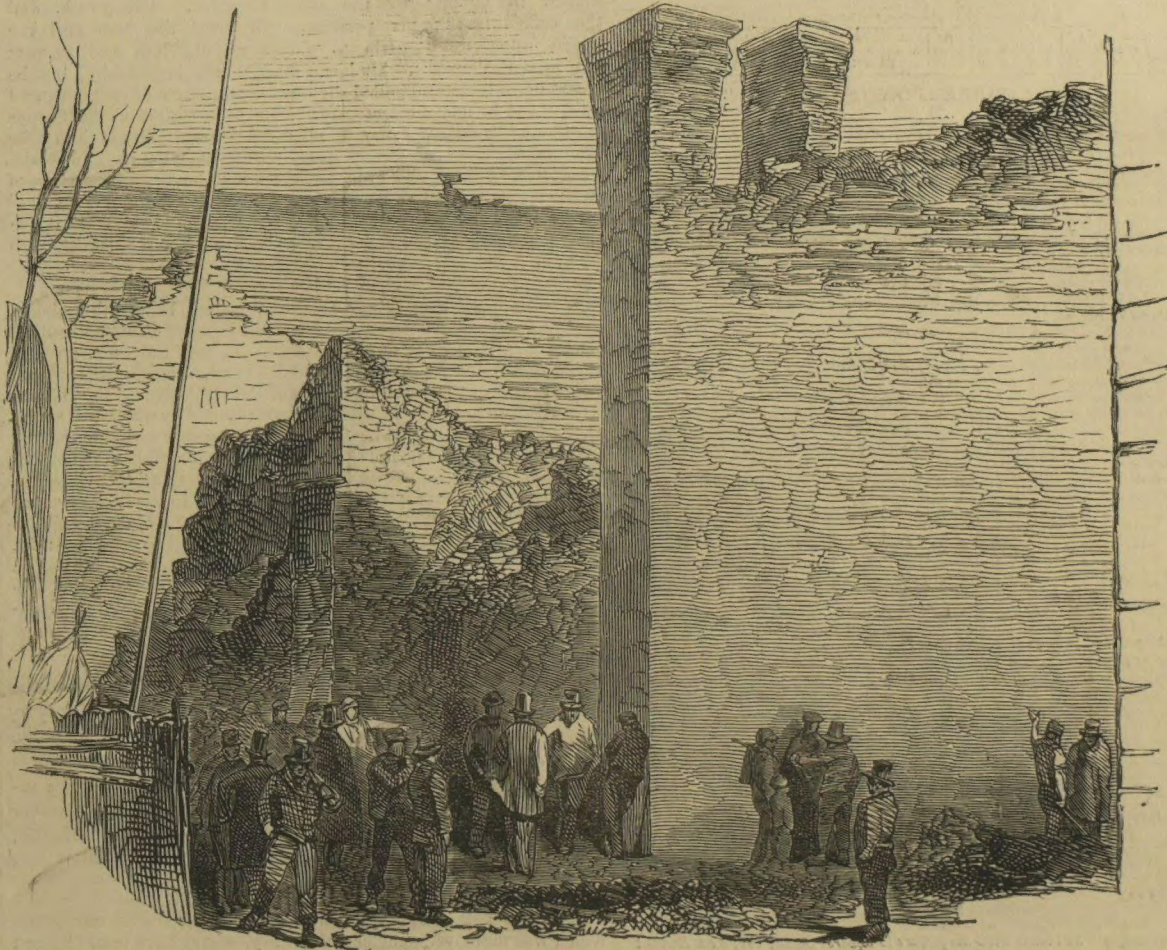
FALL OF RAILWAY ARCHES AT HOMERTON.

ON Monday morning, at about 11 o'clock, a deplorable accident happened on the railway in the course of construction called the East and West India Dock Junction. It appears that as some workmen were employed clearing out the arches just completed, near Bridge-street, Homerton, three of them gave way, and, sad to say, the men were buried beneath the ruins. Two poor fellows were taken out quite dead; they were literally crushed to pieces; and another man, who is severely injured, has been sent to the hospital. There were also two horses killed by the occurrence, as well as some carts destroyed. The cause of the accident is supposed to have arisen from removing the shores too soon, as the arches were only struck last week. Mr. Jackson, of Pimlico, the contractor, immediately began clearing away, in order to ascertain if any one or anything is still buried under the ruins. The bodies of the two deceased men were removed to the Woolpack public-house, to await a coroner's inquest.

Of the structure little more than the piers remain, as shown in our illustration.

The directors of the Eastern Counties Railway having conveyed, free of charge, 99 of the German emigrants shipwrecked in the *Burgundy*, off Harwich lately, have received a letter from the Consul-General of Saxony and the Hanse Towns, expressing his gratitude for this liberality, an act, he says, of friendly sympathy, which will be sincerely felt and appreciated by their countrymen in Germany and in every part of the world.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT OF STRENGTH.—A few days ago one of those not unfrequent creatures of alarm in the streets, an over-goaded cow, escaped from her drivers, and was plunging madly along, when a tall handsome Highlander, of the name of Macrea, a gamekeeper with Glenmorriston, happened to pass. He at once threw himself before the enraged beast, seized her by the horns, tumbled her, and held her firmly pinioned there till the drivers came up, and effectually secured her with ropes. This feat of strength excited the astonishment of many an on-looker.—*Inverness Courier*



REMAINS OF THE RAILWAY ARCHES, AT HOMERTON.

CHRISTMAS, 1848.

ON DECEMBER 23, WILL BE PUBLISHED,
A GRAND
DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
CONTAINING A SERIES OF
BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PICTURESQUE
FESTIVAL OF CHRISTMAS,
BY THE MOST EMINENT ARTISTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—

THE LAST WEEK.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.
M. Julien has the honour to announce that, the Theatre being let at Christmas for the performance of the Cirque National de Paris, the present is most positively the last week. During these last six nights all the novelties of the season will be performed, including the National Anthem and the Army Quadrille, by the Five Bands.

M. JULLIEN'S BENEFIT.
On MONDAY, Dec. 12th, M. Julien's Benefit will take place; on which occasion will be played, for the first time, the new Calcedonian Quadrille, composed expressly for the occasion. M. Julien will have the honour on the above evening of presenting a copy of a New Folio to every lady visiting the dress circle or private boxes.

BAL MASQUE.
The Grand Bal Masque will take place on MONDAY, Dec. 18th, and terminate the Season.

ROBERT-HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—M.

ROBERT-HOUDIN will have the honour to resume his Seances at the St. James's Theatre during the ensuing Week, and will continue to present his SOIREEES FANTASTIQUES every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY EVENING, until the end of the Christmas Vacation. Doors open at 8. The Programme will include numerous Experiments, entirely new, composed and invented by Robert-Houdin expressly for these Performances.

Boxes and Stalls may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 83, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-Office of the Theatre, from 11 till 5.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—DUMBOLTON'S

SERENADERS.—This celebrated troupe, whose performances have excited universal admiration throughout the United States, will repeat their popular ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS at the above Theatre every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENING. The Programme will include a variety of Original Songs, Glees, &c., entirely new to this country, written and composed expressly for this company. Doors open at 8.—Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s. Boxes and Stalls at Mitchell's Royal Library, 83, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-Office of the Theatre.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES

ON AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, by Dr. RYAN, at Half-past Three daily, and on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Nine o'clock. A Lecture on Voltaic Electricity and the Electric Light on the Evenings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Nine o'clock, by Dr. Bachmayer. All on Pneumatics daily, at Two o'clock. The Microscope at one o'clock daily. The Dissolving Views, with Historical Descriptions. The Chromatope. The PHANTASMAGORIA, by Childie, at Eight o'clock. Diver and Diving Bell. Working Models explained.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

EXETER HALL.—WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.—The

FOURTH of these CONCERTS will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, DECEMBER 13th.—Vocal Performers: Mrs. Alexander Newton, Miss Pynn, Miss L. Pynn, Miss Lockey, and Miss Ransford. Messrs. Whitworth, Ransford, P. Williams, and Sims Reeves. Pianist, M. Thalberg. French Horn, M. Vivier. The Orchestra will be complete in every department: Leader and Musical Director, Mr. Wilby; Managing Director, Mr. Joseph Stammers.—Tickets, 1s. and 2s.; Reserved Seats, 4s.; Stalls, 7s.; may be had at No. 4, Exeter Hall, and of all music-sellers and librarians.

WEIPPERT'S SOIREEES DANSANTES, PRINCESS'S

CONCERT ROOMS.—MONDAY, DEC. 11, being the last Soiree previous to Christmas. A Subscriber of Two Guineas is entitled to an admission for himself and lady any six nights during the Season. Single Tickets 7s. each. Weippert's Palace, as usual, conducted by himself. M.C. Mr. Corrie. The Refreshments and Supper by Mr. Payne. Commences at Eleven, concludes at Three. Tickets and Programmes at 21, Soho-square; and of Mr. Corrie, 52, Great Marlborough-street.

WALHALLA.—SALLE de VALENTINO, Leicester-square.

Admirable audiences have pronounced this magnificent salon the *no plus ultra* of elegance in taste and execution. The arrangements are entrusted to four professors of dancing from Her Majesty's Theatre, and an orchestra, comprising many of the first instrumentalists of the day. In addition to the other attractions, Mr. Handley, the celebrated cornet-player, is engaged, and will appear every evening. The Jupiter and Eclipse Polkas, with the Post Horn Gallop, nightly. The Lessee with great pleasure announces that he has concluded engagements with Monsieur A. Musard and other artists of established Parisian reputation, who will have the honour of appearing on Monday, the 18th inst., on which occasion the orchestra will be considerably augmented.—Doors open at a quarter past 8, dancing commencing at half-past 8, and continuing without intermission till half-past 11.—Admission, 1s.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI. By BANVARD.—

The celebrated Moving Painting of the MISSISSIPPI and MISSOURI RIVERS, extensively known as the "Three-Mile Picture," exhibiting a view of country over 3000 miles in length, extending through the heart of America to the city of New Orleans, by far the largest picture ever executed by man, is open every evening, at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, commencing at 8 past 7 o'clock. Doors open at 7. A Day Exhibition will also be given on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 2 past 2 P.M. Admission: Reserved Seats, 2s.; upper ditto, 1s.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 10.—Second Sunday in Advent. Full Moon at 11h. 44m. A.M.
MONDAY, 11.—Jupiter south at 4h. 20m. A.M.
TUESDAY, 12.—Saturn south at 5h. 57m. P.M.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Lucy. The length of the day is 7h. 50m.
THURSDAY, 14.—Day breaks at 5h. 56m., and twilight ends at 5h. 56m.
FRIDAY, 15.—The Sun rises at 8h. 2m., and sets at 3h. 50m.
SATURDAY, 16.—Sapientia. Cambridge Term ends.

During the month of December there are many eclipses of Jupiter's satellites; for a list, see the "Illustrated London Almanack." Saturn is in the constellation Pisces. He is an evening star, and sets, on the 1st, at 0h. 12m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 11h. 16m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 10h. 18m. P.M. He rises at about noon, and south at an altitude of 32° every day; on the 1st, at 6h. 39m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 5h. 45m. P.M.; and the last day, at 4h. 45m. P.M. His motion among the stars is eastward throughout the month. No bright star is near him throughout the month. The ring is still invisible.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 16.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 15	1 40	2 5	2 30	2 55	3 20	3 45

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"P. V. Terenian."—It may be deposited as collateral security for your note of hand, but can only be regarded as indifferent security, from the contingencies arising with regard both to the life and punctual payment of premiums.

"Money."—It is the same as a bank-note if correctly endorsed by the payee; and, like a bank-note, is payable whenever demanded, however great the lapse of time.

"W. B."—On the 19th of May India Stock quoted 230½; and on the 27th of April, 228. India Stock pays 10½ per cent.; consequently £1000 India Stock will produce £105 per annum.

"Clachan."—We cannot advise you.

"M. R. W."—Certainly not.

"Jacques."—Somerset.—Mr. Wilson's work may be had, by order, of any bookseller: 2d edit., price 10s. 6d.

"A Subscriber."—Address, Her Majesty's Theatre.

"Cork."—We do not interfere in wagers.

"A Subscriber."—Birkenhead, should consult the "Jersey Guide."

"Lux."—Address, 15, Essex-street, Strand.

"T. G."—Haverfordwest.—Apply to Mr. Wcales, 59, High Holborn.

"J. B. F."—Apply to Barker and White, Aldersgate, Fleet-street.

"Wellens."—The records of loads having been found in stone and the hearts of trees are yet disputed by naturalists, although in many instances they are circumstantially authenticated.

"Simple Country Cousin."—Cut two narrow bands in the card-board, and introduce the coin beneath them.

"W. S. M."—The music of the opera of the "Huguenots" is published by Cramer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street.

"B. P."—The guide-books of the districts, of which there is little choice.

"W. J."—Whitton; and "C. M. S."—We do not interfere in questions at cards.

"J. G. L."—Dorchester, is thanked for his pains, though we cannot adopt his suggestions.

"Endymion."—The price of the "Navy List" is 2s.

"W. K."—A will may be made at any period of the lifetime of the testator, after he has attained the age of 21.

"Canto."—Liverpool.—No.

"Párlán."—The agent who supplies your paper can alone explain the delay.

"X. Y. Z."—An heiress, in heraldry, is a lady who has no brother, or whose brothers have died without issue. A lady would be entitled to quarter the arms of her mother, in case the latter was an heiress. The children of an heiress have the right to quarter her arms, and to use all the quarterings she was entitled to. In a selection of quarterings, the maternal grandfather's would seem to us preferable.

"Alpha" should receive a reply by post.

"Ambition" should apply personally, or by letter, to G. R. Harrison, Esq., Herald's Office, Doctors' Commons.

"Pi Pi."—See Neale's "Fests and Fasts."

"A Reader."—Crabbrook.—The annual cost of a Hawker's License, on foot, is £4.

Apply at Somerset House.

"T. R. W."—Newford.—Idid, placed at the end of a quotation, implies that it is from the same (widely) authority as the preceding extract.

"Alpha."—Lenington, should advertise the work.

"E. G."—Kidderminster.—Not at present.

"Charles Juniper" had better show his picture to Messrs. Smith, 137, New Bond-st

"Woodpecker." Cupar.—Address "F. S.," 195, Strand.

"C. A."—Who is Mr. Stone?

"W. O."—We are not aware of Mr. Whiteside's defence of Mr. Smith O'Brien having been published separately from the newspapers.

"C. Sydenham."—See the "Illustrated London Almanack."

"Phillis."—Exeter.—The security will be liable only for the first year.

"Clio."—85, Hatton Garden.

"W. E."—The notice must be regulated by the mode of payment of the rent.

"J. K."—Clifton.—Drawing received.

"W. G. H."—By interest with an East India Director.

"D. F."—We cannot advise you.

"Locomotive."—There is a "Wine and Spirit Merchant's Guide" published by Sherwood and Co., Paternoster-row.

"T."—Bangor.—The "Forest Maiden," in German, may be had, by order, of Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden.

"A Staffordshire Subscriber."—We can not.

"G. W."—Hull.—We cannot spare room.

"A Constant Reader."—Manchester, had better consult a Solicitor.

"N. G."—North Bucks.—The Silver Denarii, of which you have sent wax impressions, are of Trajan, 81—870. Flavius Julius Constantius was the second son of Constantine the Great, 350—361.

"An Old Subscriber."—We are not very certain of her Majesty's present surname.

"Pilius."—Oxford.—If our correspondent's mother have no brother, or if her brothers have died without issue, then he will be entitled, at her death, to quarter her arms. The descent, or inheritance of property, has nothing to do with heraldic honours.

"Well-Wisher."—Berkeley-square, is thanked for his polite letter. We will not enter on the pedigree of the family in question.

"H. H. M."—Cupid.—The children become legitimate, to all intents and purposes.

"E. S. A."—The pay of a Captain, in the Royal Artillery, is eleven shillings and a penny per day; in the Royal Horse Artillery, sixteen shillings and a penny.

* * Replies to several Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1848.

ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

THE lull in the affairs of Austria that followed the defeat and submission of the Viennese has been succeeded by an announcement

of no less importance than the abdication of the Emperor, and of his brother, the Archduke Francis Charles, the next heir of the

Imperial Throne, in favour of the Archduke Francis Joseph, the son of the last-mentioned Prince. The proclamations of the

late and of the present Sovereign are before the world. The late Emperor takes an impressive farewell of his subjects, and in

freeing the various people of his Empire of their duties towards him, he solemnly, and before the face of the world, transmits all his duties

and rights to his nephew, as his legitimate successor; and recommends his people to the grace and especial protection of God.

He prays that the Almighty may vouchsafe to restore them to domestic peace, guide the misled back to their duties, and enlighten

those that are foolish; that He may re-open the dried-up fountains of prosperity, and bless Austria with His richest blessings, enlightening and strengthening his successor, the Emperor Francis Joseph

I.; that he may prosper in his solemn and arduous vocation, for his own honour, for the glory of the Imperial house, and the welfare of his people. The new Emperor, who is but eighteen years of age, expresses

his conviction of the necessity and the value of free institutions, and enters with confidence on the path of a prosperous reformation of

the Monarchy. On the basis of true liberty, on the basis of the equality of rights of all the nationalities of Austria, the equality

of all citizens before the law, and on the basis of their equally partaking in the representation and legislation, his Majesty trusts that the

country will rise to its ancient grandeur; that it will acquire new strength to resist the storms of the time, and that it will be a hall

to shelter the tribes of many tongues united under the sceptre of his forefathers. Jealous of the glory of the crown, and resolved to

preserve the Monarchy uncuttailed, but ready to share his privileges with the representatives of the people, his Majesty hopes by the

assistance of God and the co-operation of the people to succeed in uniting all the tribes of the Monarchy into one integral state.

He relies on the immediate establishment of legal order, on the fidelity of his troops, on the loyalty of the people, and concludes:

"People of Austria! It is an awful time in which we mount on

he throne of our fathers. Great are the duties of our office, great is its responsibility. May God protect us." Vienna remained

perfectly tranquil on the receipt of these proclamations, which are dated at Olmütz on the 2nd instant. The greatest praise is due

to the Archduke Francis Charles, whose unpopularity would in all probability have rendered him an unsafe successor to the throne

to which he was legally entitled; and whose renunciation of the Imperial dignity is a self-sacrifice which should receive the gratitude,

as it must merit the praise, of the Austrian people. The late Emperor has left Olmütz for Prague, where he intends for the future

to reside, and where he will doubtless receive the affectionate care which is due to the amiability of his character, and the greatness

of his calamity under which his mind has been so long darkened. Prince Windischgrätz and Baron Jellachich have been summoned

to Olmütz by the new Emperor. His youth, and the difficulties of his position, will cause the best and the

wisest minds of Austria to gather around him and support him by their counsels. He has a mighty task before him, but he

enters upon it untrammelled by any previous acts or opinions, and unimpeded by any unpopularity. The best wishes of the friends

of safe and rational liberty in all countries will attend him if he bring, as we must suppose he does, honesty of purpose to his aid.

At all events, under his guidance there will be a greater chance of repose for Austria than it could have hoped for under the nominal

rule of a Sovereign, whose unhappy state of mind rendered it unavoidable that others, and often irresponsible persons should govern

for him.

THE same mail that brings this intelligence brings the almost

equally important announcement that the King of Prussia dissolved the National Assembly on the 5th inst. It was the only possible

means of untangling the knot into which Prussian politics had twisted themselves, by the mutual obstinacy of the Ministry and the Assembly.

The King alleges, in the decree of Council by which this step is notified to the people, that he dissolves the Chamber with some regret,

but that he acted on the advice of the Ministry, and on the conviction that it was impossible to carry on the work of the Constitution

with the present Chamber, with any regard to the dignity of the Crown. By another decree his Majesty grants a Constitution to the

Prussian States. The Ministry has been slightly modified: M. Von der Heydt is appointed to the Finance Department; Von

Bulow, Foreign Affairs; Von Pommersche, Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Public Works; but the Count de Brand-

enburg is to retain office.

THE overland mail from India, with dates from Calcutta to the

23rd, Madras the 24th of October, and Bombay the 2nd of November, brings but little further intelligence of the war before Moulton,

and of the state of the Punjab generally. That little is not of a character to inspire belief in the unimportance of the new Sikh rebellion.

Shere Singh, who, it will be remembered, had gone over from the British and joined the Dewan Moolraj in Moulton,

slipped away on the night of the 9th of October. General Whish, who is securely encamped at a distance of four miles from Moulton,

refrained from pursuing him, on the ground that the attack would have been a night one against artillery; and that our army

which was moreover deficient in cavalry, would have been exposed

to an attack on the rear by the forces of Moolraj. Shere Singh has penetrated into the Hazerah country, where his father, Chuttur Singh, has a large force; and we shall, doubtless, hear by the next mail some further particulars of the extent of the rebellion, and of the plans of these and other Sikh leaders. It is supposed that a combined attack upon Lahore is contemplated, a result for which our authorities are quite prepared. Orders from the Commander-in-Chief have appeared, dated Simla, October 13th, by which he constitutes a force of 30,000 men, to be designated the army of the Punjab, and of which Lord Gough will immediately take the command in person. His Lordship has left Simla, hastening forward to Ferozepore, via Ludianah, with such rapidity as to be obliged to renounce a contemplated interview with the Governor-General before placing himself at the head of the army. All these facts are significant of a great danger. They are, however, equally significant of our readiness to meet and to arrest it. The Sikhs need a new lesson, and it is probable they will obtain it.

In times less momentous than the present, the death of such a man as

Ibrahim Pasha would have employed the pens of half the journalists

of Europe. But, amid the stirring events of our European politics,

the disappearance from this worldly stage of a person who held so high a position, and ran so remarkable a career, receives

but the obituary notice bestowed upon all whose names have been

public property; and attention, for awhile disturbed by the recollection of the dead, is fixed with renewed eagerness upon the deeds

of the living. And yet the death of Ibrahim Pasha is an event which should excite more notice. Mehmet Ali has for some time been

in a state of utter dotage, and on the 1st of September last Ibrahim was formally nominated by the Sultan to the Pachalic of Egypt. His

actual governorship has, therefore, been but of short duration, but virtually he administered affairs for a considerable period prior to

his official elevation by the Sultan.

Ibrahim Pasha has left three sons—but the Vicereignty of

Egypt will not devolve upon either. The new ruler of that country is Abbas Pasha, son of Tussoon Pasha, Mehmet's second son, who

died of the plague in 1816. He succeeds as being the eldest living male of Mehmet Ali's family. He is said to have had and to desire

little communication with Europeans, to have no sympathy with European ideas or arts, and to be a strict Mahomedan. Too

little, however, is known of him to justify any speculations as to the kind of Sovereign he will make; but for the interests of Europe

as well as of Egypt, it is to be hoped that he has sagacity enough to pursue that policy towards Christendom by which Mehmet

Ali and Ibrahim rendered their names so illustrious and conferred so many benefits on Egypt. Though Ibrahim was a man of blood,

he is not to be judged by the standard of our ideas in that respect; and in recording his death, we may affirm—notwithstanding all

the cruelties of his career—that he was not only one of the most remarkable men of this remarkable era, but a wise ruler, who understood, at the same time, his own people and their neighbours. It

is not every Eastern Sovereign upon whom such an eulogium could be passed with justice.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT OSBORNE.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Countess of Gainsborough, Lord and Lady J. Russell, Col. B. Drummond, and Col. Bouverie, attended divine service at Whippingham Church.

On Monday, Lord and Lady John Russell, who had been on a visit to her Majesty, left Osborne for Southampton in her Majesty's yacht the *Fairy*, and returned to Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park.

The members of the Royal family take their accustomed open-air exercise every morning on the sea-beach.

FUNERAL OF VISCOUNT MELBOURNE.—The funeral of the late Viscount Melbourne took place on Friday afternoon (last week), when the remains of the deceased were removed from Brompton Hall, near Welwyn, for interment in the family vault in Hatfield Church. Viscount Melbourne (Lord Beauvale) was prevented by the state of his health from assisting in the obsequies of his departed brother. Viscount Palmerston, Lord De Mauley, Lord Ashley, Earl Cowper, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, and the other relatives and personal friends of the late Viscount, were present at the ceremony.

THE ROYAL ETCHINGS.—The case of "her Majesty's Attorney-General v. William Strange, Jasper Tomsett Judge, and Jasper Augustus Frederick Judge," and also that of his Royal Highness Prince Albert against the same defendants, has been appointed to come on for argument in Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce's Court, Lincoln's Inn, on Saturday (this day). From the great number of affidavits which have been put upon the file of the Court by the complainants, and the voluminous nature of the answer to the information and bill which has been filed on the part of the defendants, the arguments and speeches of counsel are considered likely to occupy the Court the greater part of the day. This case, from its extreme novelty and the many nice legal points which are involved, excites the greatest interest, not only in legal circles, but throughout the country.

THE STATE APARTMENTS IN WINDSOR CASTLE are open gratuitously to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. The Lord Chamberlain's tickets may be obtained in London, gratis, of Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi, print-sellers, No. 14, Pall Mall East; Mr. Moon, print-seller, No. 20, Thread-

needle-street; Mr. Mitchell, bookseller, No. 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Ackermann and Co., print-sellers, No. 95, Strand; Mr. Wright, bookseller, No. 60, Pall Mall. Of whom, also, guide-books may be obtained, for one penny each. The tickets are available for one week from the day they are issued. They are not transferable; and it is contrary to her Majesty's command that payment for, or in reference to, them be made to any person whatever. The hours of admission to the state apartments are, from 1st April to 31st October, between 11 and 4; and from 1st November to 31st March, between 11 and 3.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND THE LATE LORD G. BENTINCK.—At the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British Industry, held, on Thursday, at the society's rooms in Bond-street, it was stated in the committee's report that £100 was given by the society towards the erection of a memorial to the late lamented Lord G. Bentinck, for which a subscription is at present being collected.

ST. GILES'S RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The fifth annual report of the committee of this benevolent and useful institution was read on Monday evening, at a public meeting of its supporters, in the Store-street Rooms, the Hon. and Rev. H. M. Villiers in the chair. The report stated that, during the past year, 315 boys had been received into the school, the average number of attendance being 52. In the girls' school 200 had attended, the average attendance being between 50 and 60. There are three paid, and forty volunteer teachers; the whole expense of the school being about £200 a year. The school has lately been removed to George-street, St. Giles's, the former site being required for other purposes. A well-grounded appeal was made by the committee to the bounty of the persons attending the meeting, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable them

COACHMAKERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday evening, a general meeting of the members and subscribers to the above institution, founded for the relief of aged, infirm, and distressed coachmakers, trimmers, and harness makers, their widows and orphans—was held at the Red Lion Tavern. The report congratulated the members on the steady increase, the committee having been able to invest a further sum of £100 towards the funded capital. After the necessary expenditure, there remained a balance in favour of the society of about £25. The report concluded by an earnest appeal to the trade for support.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—On Wednesday evening the annual meeting of this association was held at the London Coffee-house, Mr. Alderman Wilson in the chair. The report stated that the City Kitchen was open for the sale of coals for eleven weeks between January and March. Within that period 22,979 cwt. was delivered at 6d per 112 lbs., free of carriage within the City boundaries. The Association was still encumbered with a portion of the debt incurred in 1847, and owed £100. The report concluded by calling on the subscribers to exert themselves on behalf of the poor in the approaching inclement season. The auditor's report showed that there was a balance at the bankers', at the close of last year, of £17 10s. 8d.; £1869 5s. was received during this year, and there was a balance at the bankers' of £21 18s. 9d. The report and auditor's account were received and adopted. On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Harding, it was resolved, that the system of administering relief by coals only be continued. The various officers of the association were re-elected.

EXETER-BUILDINGS RAGGED SCHOOLS—FIRST ANNIVERSARY.—The first annual meeting in support of this institution was held on Tuesday evening, at the Cadogan Rooms, Sloane-street, Chelsea; Lord Ashley presiding. The meeting having been opened with prayer by the Rev. — Rashdall, the chairman addressed the meeting. The secretary read the report, from which it appeared that during the last year (the first of its existence), at the Exeter-buildings Ragged School, the attendance of children, who had previously wandered about the streets, had gradually increased from 30 to an average of 70, and there was good hope of a further increase. There was a marked improvement in the habits of the pupils, and there was nothing necessary to complete success but an increase in the funds. At first the children were so intractable that the police had occasionally to be called in, but a mixture of firmness had gradually brought them to a better state of feeling. They had received last year about £150, including a grant of £12, of which the balance remaining was only £3 14s. 3d. The expense had averaged about £1 for each child. Increased building accommodation was necessary, and this only could be effected by more liberal contributions from the district. The report was adopted; and one or two other resolutions in support of the institution having been passed, the meeting separated.

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—It appears by the report of the committee of the Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, that an eligible farm of 130 acres has been purchased at Potters Bar, near Barnet; and it is hoped, by the erection of the necessary buildings as speedily as possible, to transfer the establishment of the society from its present London site in St. George's-fields. The plans of Mr. Moffat have been selected; and, as his Royal Highness Prince Albert has consented to lay the foundation stone, undoubtedly the fullest encouragement will be afforded towards the completion of so truly benevolent an object. In the future institution the boys will be divided into families of about sixty each—every family of boys being accommodated in a separate house, and each boy being there taught and employed in all domestic services.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE BUSINESS FOR THE SESSION.—Tuesday was the day appointed at the Private Bill Office, in the Committee-rooms of the House of Commons, for public inspection of the plans and sections for railways and new works intended to be applied for in the ensuing session. There are 29 lodgments of plans and sections for railways, and 25 for works of a miscellaneous description. Of railways there are plans and sections lodged for three new lines—namely, the Brentwood, Southall, and Pinner Railway, intended to unite the Eastern Counties, Great Western, and London and North-Western Railways; the Faversham and Chatham Railway, to unite with the South-Eastern Railway; and the Belfast and Ballymoney Railway, to unite with the Belfast and Ballymena. There are plans and sections for eleven new branches in connexion with existing lines; seven for new extensions, and seven for deviations and abandonments of lines and branches already granted. Besides these, there are upwards of twenty measures for amalgamations, one of which cases is that of the proposed amalgamation of the Newmarket and Chesterford with the Eastern Counties Railway. Of the deposits of a miscellaneous character, ten are for Waterworks, six for Navigation Improvements, six for Improved Drainage, five for Gas Companies, six for Docks, three for Insurance Companies, two for Iron Companies, one for Sewers; some of these only requiring a formal deposit.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Several desirable improvements are about to be effected in the densely populated neighbourhood of King's College Hospital, at the instance of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and the new institution about to be erected instead of the present limited one in Portugal-street. At the recent quarterly court of King's College Hospital it was observed that the intended new street would, in all probability, require the removal of the houses in Clement's-lane; and an opportunity having offered, the committee secured the advantages of having a frontage both in Carey-street and the proposed new thoroughfare, by purchasing the whole for £7500.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—In addition to Lady Murray's munificent bequest of £10,000 to this institution, we have to communicate the pleasing information that another large bequest has been conferred on it, which, it is hoped, will considerably exceed even Lady Murray's. A retired physician, who had long held an honourable professional appointment in Dublin, acquired an ample fortune by marriage. Some time ago, he accompanied a noble and zealous governor of the institution through the wards of Middlesex Hospital, when he was so struck with the care and benevolence apparent in the cancer wards, under the superintendence of that eminent surgeon and physiologist, Mr. Shaw, the nephew and favourite pupil of Sir Charles Bell, that, in remembrance of a dear relative who died of that most afflicting disease, he bequeathed to those wards especially one-third of his property—the whole of which is in a short time to be sold, and is expected to realise £50,000 or £60,000.

THE SERPENTINE.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have decided upon draining the Serpentine in Hyde-park, and having it cleaned.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—An exhibition of Chevalier Le Moik's galvanic light took place on Thursday night, from the summit of the Duke of York's Column upon which the apparatus was placed. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the Park, Pall-mall, Regent-street, and the vicinities were crowded with spectators. Shortly after nine o'clock the light was shown from the north-east corner of the capital; and subsequently its position was altered so as to throw its rays to different points. It was then shown up Regent-street. The apparatus employed was similar to that used on Tuesday night. Whether from the dampness of the atmosphere, the altitude of the light, or that the reflector was not so powerful, it did not appear so intensely dazzling as on that occasion; nevertheless, its brilliancy was far beyond the power of any other artificial light.

IMPROVED DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has forwarded £50 to the fund now raising in St. James's parish, Westminster, for the erection of improved dwellings for the poor of that locality. The benevolent example of her Majesty has been followed by the Duke of Cleveland, Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., and Hudson Gurney, Esq., who have contributed like amounts. A locality has already been fixed upon. Houses are to be constructed furnished with abundance of water, and every necessary convenience for domestic comfort and cleanliness. The project has met the approbation of all parties. The Bishop of London has sent £25, and the Bishop of Winchester £20. Already £960 has been contributed, and it is expected that in a few days the works will be begun.

THE CONDUIT IN CORNHILL.—On Wednesday a pump, bearing the following inscription, was placed at the south-east angle of the Royal Exchange, on Cornhill:—"On this spot a well was first made and a house of correction built by Henry Wallis, Mayor of London, in 1282. The well was discovered, much enlarged, and this pump erected in 1799, by the contributions of the Bank of England, East India Company, and the neighbouring Fire-offices, together with the bankers and traders of the ward of Cornhill." Round the head of the pump are the emblematic devices of the fire-offices. The well, which is of considerable depth, is situate in the centre of Cornhill, fronting the south entrance to the Royal Exchange. It was opened on Wednesday and cleansed.

BETTING LOTTERIES.—On Tuesday, at the Court of Aldermen, the Town Clerk read a report from a committee which had sat, to devise the best means of suppressing these lotteries, which recommended that notices be issued by the Clerk of the Peace to all licensed victuallers within this city, informing them of such convictions, and cautioning them against any such practices being carried on in their respective houses as contrary to law. Alderman Copeland opposed the report, and a discussion ensued. On a motion for its adoption being put, every hand was held up in its favour, except that of Alderman Copeland. It was therefore adopted, and immediately acted upon by the Town Clerk.

FIRE IN TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.—On Wednesday night, about half-past ten o'clock, a fire broke out upon the extensive range of premises in the occupancy of Mr. Clarke, wholesale bed and furniture warehouse, Tottenham-court-road, at the corner of Store-street. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames, which burned with great violence, to the premises in which they originated. The fire was not extinguished until half-past twelve, it having by that time destroyed the whole of the costly stock-in-trade, and nearly gutted the building. The houses on either side in Tottenham-court-road and Store-street have sustained material damage by fire, water, and hasty removal of furniture.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c., FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 2.—The number of births registered in the metropolis and suburbs during the above week was 1371, of which 700 were males, and 671 females. This number is greater by 5 than that of the preceding week. The number of the deaths during the week was 1167 (597 males and 570 females), being 40 less than the deaths of the preceding week, and 164 less than the births. It exceeds, however, the weekly average of deaths by 13. Those diseases most prevalent during the week, and the deaths from which most exceeded the average under their respective heads, were scarlatina 127 (average, 47), hooping-cough 47 (average 34), cholera 20 (average 1), typhus 67 (average 50), cancer 21 (average 15), scrofula 10 (average 5), paralysis 26 (average 20), bronchitis 80 (average 61). Those causes, on the other hand, the deaths from which were below the average, were principally the following:—Measles 16 (average 44), droupy 19 (average 25), consumption 123 (average 134), convulsions 40 (average 49), pneumonia 85 (average 114), asthma 14 (average 26), disease of the lungs 5 (average 15), teething 7 (average 13), childbirth 2 (average 10), causes not specified 0 (average 5). By the Registrar's tables we find that scarlatina, consumption, cephalitis, and some other diseases are on the increase as compared with the preceding week; while small-pox, measles, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, and typhus are more or less on the decrease. The cholera cases have fallen off very considerably. During the last five weeks the deaths have been 65, 62, 64, 34, and 20.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The French Government received on Monday an announcement that Austria had given an affirmative answer as to the proposed conference at Brussels upon the affairs of Sardinia and Lombardy. The Austrian Government would immediately select a Plenipotentiary. Austria was the only Power interested which had not sent in its adhesion to the conference.

The Prussian *Staats Anzeiger* contains the official announcement of the abdication of the Duke Joseph, of Saxe-Altenburg, in favour of his brother George, in consequence of the continued misunderstanding between himself and his beloved people, and his desire that it should terminate amicably.

The Committee of Council on Education have appointed the Rev. J.W. Kennedy Inspector of Schools for Lancaster, Westmorland, and Cumberland.

The memory of Blum has hitherto been stained with an accusation of having ordered two Croats to be shot during the late insurrection at Vienna. M. Hamper, a refugee student from that capital, denies in these terms the truth of that allegation. "Two Croats were lying wounded in the street; the people were pouring burning pitch into their wounds, when Blum, having pity on them, said to us, 'Come, finish them with a musket.'"

With the exception of the Red Republican and Socialist journals, the press of Paris seems to be almost unanimous as to the intervention on behalf of the Pope, and the credit gained by the French Republic in offering an asylum to the head of the Catholic Church.

The clock at the Horse Guards does not appear to indicate that punctuality and regularity of movement which so characterises the great soldier who presides there. On Saturday last Lord Denman, on taking his seat in the Court of Queen's Bench, observed that the clock at the Horse Guards had stood at six all the week, which was really a public nuisance, and he trusted the proper authorities would take notice of it.

At the meeting of the Marylebone Vestry on Saturday, it was finally decided that the accounts of the Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses should be submitted to the surveillance of the parish board of auditors.

At Heidelberg, a man, named Helf, has murdered the antiquary Lieber, crying out, "Robert Blum, you are revenged!"

Bills are again posted calling the shareholders of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company together, to stop the Halifax line from being constructed.

The railway from Torquay to Newton will be opened about the 11th inst., the only impediment to its being opened on the 30th ult. being the incompleteness of the station.

A few days since, the Suffolk police apprehended a bridegroom and his father-in-law while they were eating the wedding dinner, which was composed of the mutton of a shearing ewe that they had stolen from a field belonging to a farmer at Lidgate, and both have since been committed to take their trial.

The inquiry into the expenditure of the Treasury, the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Offices will be conducted by Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Gibson Craig, and Mr. Herman Merivale.

The new law of the French Republic on the jury, by which all classes of citizens have the right and duty of serving, came into operation last week. In the Court of Assizes of the Seine several workmen and others demanded to be excused on the ground that they could not afford to lose their daily wages. The excuses were admitted.

The bill of charges of the late solicitor to one of the southern railway companies contained 10,000 folios, has occupied 12 months in the process of taxation, and amounted to £240,000.

According to advices from Malta to the 27th November, no case of the (pretended) Asiatic cholera, according to some of the faculty, or bilious diarrhoea according to others, or indeed disease of any kind of a suspicious nature, had occurred for ten days previously, and the public health was never known to be more satisfactory.

The Committee of Legislation of the French National Assembly has agreed to a bill to prevent in associations of workmen all attempts at unduly raising or lowering wages, coalitions, threats, &c. The articles of the Penal Code relating to such acts, and which fix a punishment at from six days' to three months' imprisonment, and a fine from 100f. to 1000f. for such offences, have been approved of by the committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received from "R. K." half-notes for £30 on "account of income-tax." He has also received from "An African Slave-catcher" £57, which will be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer.

The Edinburgh and Northern Railway Company are constructing a floating railway, as it is styled, for the purpose of crossing the Tay at Broughton Ferry, where the waterway is a mile and a half broad. This vessel, or platform, will be of iron, 180 feet long and 35 broad, and, having three lines of rails on the deck, will hold a train of 500 feet in length.

Last week, some bills were forwarded to the neighbourhood of Devonport for circulation, professing to be an address from John Arthur Roebuck, Esq., to the electors, but there was certain internal evidence that it was a hoax.

The seven district churches now in process of erection in Plymouth and Devonport are expected to be completed, consecrated, and in use, within five years of the present time.

A cargo of French potatoes has been recently imported into Barnstaple by Mr. E. S. Baker. They were entirely free from the epidemic which has done such damage to the root in this country, and have been sold at the rate of 10½d. per peck. Arrangements are being made for keeping up a constant supply of this article of foreign produce during the winter.

At a parish meeting, last week, it was resolved, from the dilapidated state of Aylesbury church, to close it, and to obtain a temporary place of worship.

A gentleman who was robbed by footpads, near Glasgow, in November last, had a pawn ticket for his watch sent to him by the post the other day, the sum of £3 having been advanced upon it.

By a recent order of the Governor of Fayal, all vessels arriving at that island from the ports of Great Britain are not allowed pratique, and are ordered off to Lisbon to perform quarantine at that port, in consequence of the report of cholera prevailing in England.

The road from the French frontier to Madrid has become very insecure lately, owing to the appearance of several Carlist bands in New Castle. The mails and diligences are escorted from stage to stage by strong bodies of cavalry.

A grand funeral service was celebrated at Milan on the 23rd ult., in honour of General Latour. The whole of the garrison was under arms. It consisted of 26 battalions of infantry, composed of 13,000 men, 1500 cavalry, and 1800 artillery—in all 16,300 men.

It is stated on good foundation, that an inquiry is ordered into the income, expenditure, &c., of the Ordnance Department. It is to be conducted by Lord Hardinge, Sir Willoughby Gordon, Sir Randolph Routh, and Mr. W. Booth.

William Frederick Desharres, Esq., has been appointed Puisne Judge for the Province of Nova Scotia; and Alexander Macdonald, Esq., is to succeed Mr. Desharres as Solicitor-General of the colony.

Mr. Shelley, Comptroller of the Customs at Manchester, has been appointed Collector of the port of Falmouth; Mr. White, Comptroller at Barnstaple, has been appointed Collector at Barnstaple; Mr. Buckhardt, Comptroller at Newhaven, has been appointed Comptroller at Cowes.

The Governor of Chelsea Hospital, General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, although somewhat better, continues in a very precarious state of health.

A Worcester paper states that "The People's Estate" at Mathon, purchased by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, is about to be brought again to the hammer, in consequence of that gentleman declining, to complete the purchase. The reason assigned is the "annihilation" (Mr. O'Connor's own term) of the income derived from subscription to the Land Company since the publication of the evidence taken respecting its affairs by the Select Committee of the House of Commons.

The Electoral Congress of the Department of Paris has declared in favour of M. Ledru-Rollin, as candidate for the Presidency, in preference to M. Raspail, by a majority of 300 to 4. The Congress is composed of Red Republicans and Socialists, but it is still thought that many of the Socialists will give their votes to M. Raspail.

The opening of a new Roman Catholic Church, Liverpool, took place on Monday. This edifice has been upwards of three years in course of erection, and is the first in Liverpool in connexion with the order of the Jesuits. The building, which is an exceedingly large one, will cost, when completed, upwards of £30,000.

The country is about to experience the great advantage of Steam communication between India and Australia. Mr. W. Hawes, the Colonial Under Secretary, has written to inform Sir J. B. Birch, the member for Liverpool, that the Lords of the Treasury are negotiating an engagement with the India and Australasian Steam-packet Company for the conveyance of mails between Singapore and Sydney for a period of not less than seven years.

The Queen Dowager has been pleased to nominate H. T. Harrison, Esq., to be Secretary to her Majesty's Treasury.

Lord Farnham has written to Lord W. Fitzgerald, in reply to his circular, that he deems the project of rotatory parliaments futile, and the agitation most inadvisable.

Some idea may be formed of the use of the Chester and Holyhead Railway for farming produce, from the fact that during the last fortnight there went from the Bangor Station upwards of 80 trucks full of fat pigs, each truck with 25 pigs, or about 2000 in the whole, all from Ireland.

According to the *Rhenish Gazette*, it was announced, by mistake, that the body of Robert Blum had been dissected. A letter from Vienna says that it has been given up to his wife, who is about to convey it to Leipzig.

"Sir E. Kerrison," says the *Suffolk Chronicle*, "has this week sent a friend in-eye, a hare, a brace of pheasants, and a leash of birds, all packed within a turnip, which measured 51 inches in circumference."

Three fires in New York recently destroyed property to the amount of 200,000 dols.

A new and magnificent church, dedicated to St. Peter, has just been completed in Cheltenham. It will be consecrated immediately after Christmas by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Sixty thousand Russian troops, under General Sass, are now assembled on the Russian frontier from Radzivilow to Ostolngoff.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more.—Henry V.

THE rural diversions and exercises which constitute the national recreations of the people of this country have, during the last few years, been gradually assuming essentially different characters. Some of them, as hunting and cricket, for instance, remain the same plain manly sports that they were at their institution; while others, as racing and the like, have become the subtle agents of a very complicated system of speculation. In discharge of a social obligation, we have for some time denounced the dangerous gambling carried on in every nook and corner of the kingdom by means of turf lotteries: the crying evil has at length arrayed more powerful champions against it, and so monstrous a mischief will speedily be put an end to.

About nine years ago there was introduced into the catalogue of our popular pastimes a hybrid between the turf and the chase, originally produced in Ireland. Its debut was at Liverpool, early in the year 1839, under the title of the Grand National Steeple Chase. The species, indeed, was not quite unknown, as racing matches "across country" had before occurred in Leicestershire and other great hunting districts; but the occasion referred to was the first in which a leaping race, with all the pomp and circumstance of a regular turf meeting, was put on the scene in England. No doubt it was a spirit-stirring sight—a passage, with every appliance suited,

To which the world with noble horsemanship.

Such was the gracious youth of steeple-chasing. As it grew to maturer years, it assumed graver characteristics. It adopted the handicap—a contrivance in equestrian similar to Communism in social philosophy. It had its especial trainers; its mysterious gentlemen jockeys, who volunteered their necks with a lavish philanthropy, for all such as required them; and anon found its way into the reports of the betting at Hyde Park Corner, and now it has found its way into misprision of malpractice.

For some time very unpleasant statements have been in circulation, impugning the character of a nobleman, a leading patron of this sport, in reference to his connexion with the late Liverpool, Newport Pagnel, and Leamington meetings. The charge is, for withdrawing his horses after they had become favourites for the great stakes. The imputation, with its accompanying circumstances, is certainly a very grave one—involving a policy inconsistent with the spirit of an engagement of any kind, more especially an obligation of honour. It is to be hoped the whole can be satisfactorily explained; but our affair is with the abstract fact—the right or wrong of entering a horse for a race, and then running him for it or otherwise, wholly independent of any cause that may bias the line of conduct pursued. The original contract—that between the subscribers—not only warrants the withdrawing of a nomination, but it offers a premium for so doing, in the difference between the amount of the subscription to a stake and the forfeit in case of not starting. Of the 239 subscribers to the next year's Derby, would any have legitimate ground of objection should he be allowed to walk over for the stakes? But would there not be many heavy losers by such a principle? And how has this come about? Because, since the institution of racing, and the compilation of the code of rules and orders by which it is regulated, the turf has passed from being a mere trial of the properties of horses to an encounter of the properties of men.

The course is now a hazard-table on a large scale: the proprietors of studs are the *croupiers*, and the public make the game. When racing was merely an amusement, the usage of play-or-pay betting, as there was little inducement to abuse it, probably gave rise to little inconvenience. It is now a l-w whereby both the innocent and the guilty are liable to be condemned. If the nobleman alluded to "scratched" his nominations to serve his private ends, there is little doubt he might put in a mitigatory plea, such as Peter Pindar's ostler urged on another delicate investigation. But it in no way affects the principle, whether the malefactor be an English peer or an Irish plebeian: the popularity of the turf suffers severely from such a system as p.p. betting, which, while it encourages gambling on horse-racing, offers *carte blanche* to sharp practice or sheer swindling. . . . The current week, being without any feature of sporting interest, afforded space for these observations, which the more busy season that approaches will more amusingly, if not more profitably, claim.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—We have nothing in the shape of novelty to report in the betting at the Corner; it continues dull and without interest. The averages this afternoon were as follows:—

WOLVERHAMPTON STEEPLE CHASE.		
9 to 2 agst Jerry (t)	10 to 1 agst Pullaway	20 to 1 agst Merryman
10 to 1 — Repeater	10 to 1 — Richard the First	
CHESTER CUP.		
50 to 1 agst Hetman Platoff c	66 to 1 agst Chanticleer (t)	2000 to 20 agst Eagle's
66 to 1 — Peep-o'-Day Boy (t)	2000 to 25 — Plus the Ninth	Plume (t)
	1000 to 10 agst Limestone	
DERBY.		
5 to 1 agst Flying Dutchman	40 to 1 agst Escalade (t)	66 to 1 agst Elthron (t)
12 to 1 — Honeycomb (t)	45 to 1 — Strongbow (t)	66 to 1 — Magician (t)

THURSDAY.—A little business was transacted on the Chester Cup and Derby, at the under-mentioned prices:—

WOLVERHAMPTON STEEPLE CHASE.		
7 to 2 agst Jerry (t)		
CHESTER CUP.		
50 to 1 agst The Tartar	66 to 1 agst Limestone	66 to 1 agst Glen Saddle
50 to 1 — Peep-o'-Day Boy	66 to 1 — Great Western	66 to 1 — Glutton
50 to 1 — H. Platoff c	66 to 1 — Cawrough	66 to 1 — Canoezoo
66 to 1 — Eagle's Plume	66 to 1 — Elthron	100 to 1 — Egret
	2000 to 25 agst Luger	
	All the above bets were taken.	
DERBY.		
33 to 1 agst Escalade	40 to 1 agst Sancy Dick (t)	50 to 1 agst Chatterer (t)
40 to 1 — The Knout (t)	40 to 1 — Nunny Kirk (t)	66 to 1 — Magician (t)
	66 to 1 agst Elthron (t)	

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

IN RE HOPE AND OTHERS.—THE HOPE JEWELS.—This case occupied the Exchequer Court for a considerable part of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The question at issue was, whether a very valuable collection of jewels, formerly the property of the late Mr. Thomas Philip Hope, belonged to his two nephews, Alexander Beresford Hope and Henry Thomas Hope, or to Alexander Beresford Hope exclusively. Henry Thomas Hope claimed a large portion of the jewels, worth about £40,000, under a deed of gift alleged to have been executed in 1821. But, on the other side, the execution of this deed was disputed, and it was said that the late Mr. Hope had left, by a will of a subsequent date, the whole of the jewels to him.

The Lord Chief Baron, in summing up, said that the sole question the Jury had to consider was, whether the name of Henry Thomas Hope was inserted in the deed of 1821, when that instrument was executed by Henry Philip Hope, deceased, or whether the deed was executed in blank; and, secondly, whether Henry Philip Hope had gone through the ceremony of saying, "I deliver this as my act and deed;" in short, whether the deed was really executed in the manner and for the purpose alleged. The learned Judge accordingly almost exclusively directed their attention to the facts bearing upon this point. If they thought it had been executed, they would return a verdict for the plaintiff; if they thought not, for the defendant.

The Jury, without retiring, found a verdict for the plaintiff.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

TRIAL OF THE BARONESS ST. MART.

On Saturday last the *Baroness St. Mart* surrendered and pleaded "Not Guilty" to a charge of stealing two rings, value £40, the property of Sir John Hare. The Baroness was accompanied by her husband.

Mr. Clarkson opened the case for the prosecution, and stated all the facts which were given in evidence when the witnesses were examined at the police court recently, and which we noticed at the time.

Sir John Hare was examined, and stated the alleged facts, which are already known to the public.

The servant, Eliza Russell, who at previous examinations had stated that she had pawned the rings at the request of the Baroness, had her evidence on the present occasion much shaken on cross-examination.

The shopman to Mr. Boyce (the pawnbroker) proved that the diamond rings were pawned at his master's shop on the 1st of May, 1847, by a woman, but he could not speak positively to the witness Russell being the person. He also said that the same rings were pledged by the same person, whoever she was, on some previous occasion; and he contradicted Russell with regard to the name in which they were pawned on the 1st of May, stating that the name given was Mary Wilson, and not Mary Anne Turner, as she had represented.

The statement made by the prisoner when before the magistrate was put in. She said: "Sir John offered me marriage, saying that he was richer than the Baron. He showed me the rings, and I handed them to my mother, who gave them to the Baron, and he returned them to Sir John Hare, and I have never seen them since."

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Cockburn then made a most eloquent and forcible address to the Jury on behalf of the accused lady; and Mr. Justice Colman having summed up, the Jury immediately returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The trial occupied upwards of nine hours.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER'S WIDOW THROUGH DISTRESS.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Red Lion, Bowdler-street, Grosvenor-square, on the body of Mrs. Emily Brown Staples, aged 50, widow of the late Captain Charles Staples, an old Peninsular officer, who committed suicide on the evening of Saturday last. The deceased had become very much reduced in circumstances, and had for some time past lodged in a small back-room at No. 7, Robert-street, for which she paid a rent of 5s. per week. She contrived to live by the exercise of her talents in drawing, painting, and millinery; but had fallen into a few weeks' arrears of rent; and though her landlord did not appear to have pressed her, the circumstance took a deep hold upon her mind, and at last her intellect became so deranged that she resolved upon the act of suicide, and unfortunately accomplished it on Saturday evening, by swallowing the contents of two bottles of laudanum. On a paper on the table near her bedside were found the following heart-rending words:—"God bless you all. Remember me. Distress, disappointment, wretchedness, and despair drive me to this unhappy end, and are the cause of all." Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CATTLE SHOW.

On Wednesday, this great Exhibition was opened to the public at the Bazaar in King-street, Portman-square. The private view took place on the preceding evening. Much has been written of late years in ridicule of the excessive fattening of cattle; and the satire appears to have worked well, if we may judge from the proportions of the animals in the present Exhibition.

"The former exhibitions were characterised by an assemblage of animals, many of them disgustingly fat, and looking, at least to the uninitiated observer, like anything but specimens of good, or, at any rate, wholesome feeding. There was, in fact, this admitted defect, either in the breed, or in the feeding, that they ran too much to waste meat, many of the bulkiest specimens producing, in fact, less butcher-meat than others of more moderate proportions. For some years back, the attention both of breeders and feeders has been turned to this subject, and, as the specimens of this year will attest, with the happiest results. The object has been, not to produce the bulkiest animals, but to produce in each the largest quantity of meat which can be used as human food. In attaining that object, a great stride has been gained within the past year. Indeed, in this respect, the exhibition of the present is not a little in contrast with that of last year. Those who remember the unwieldy monsters which last year, jolted

helplessly on their sides, unable to rise and wheezing apparently in asthmatic agony, objects more of commiseration than of admiration, will be quite relieved, on paying a visit to it this year, on seeing the majority of the animals; on their feet, few of them rendered shapeless by fat, and all of them looking lively and healthy. A great point has thus been gained: they have brought less waste and more useful meat with them, on this occasion, on their bones. It appeared that this desirable improvement is chiefly attributable to a better system of feeding; for most of the prizes have been awarded to the feeders. There are more entries this year than last, although there have been larger exhibitions than that now presented. The animals are divided into different classes, as heretofore, although on a principle somewhat different from that formerly adopted. The restriction as to feeding has been done away with, and it is this year constituted no element in the award of the judges. The restriction has been removed because it was found to be worse than useless, for, so long as it lasted, it gave an advantage to such as were not sufficiently scrupulous to adhere to it, which of course put their more conscientious competitors at a disadvantage in attempting to rival them. This being the case, the society has done well to remove it, particularly as it had no efficient means at its command of enforcing it. The show, on the whole, this year, does not strike one as much greater than that of last, but it will be found, on closer inspection,

that the different classes are better filled up. The award of prizes by the judges is given below."

On Wednesday, a meeting of the Committee of the Smithfield Cattle Club was held at twelve o'clock in the clubroom at the Bazaar, for the purpose of drawing up the annual report of the Club; his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the President, in the chair. Amongst the other noblemen and gentlemen who visited the Bazaar during the day were the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Leeds, the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Yarborough, the Earl of Chichester, Lord Southampton, the Earl of Aylesbury, Earl Radnor, Earl Spencer, Major-General Wemyss, Sir Francis Lowley, the Hon. Dudley Pelham, Sir Thomas Lennard, Mr. Pusey M.P., Colonel Sibthorpe, M.P., Colonel Challoner, &c.

During the afternoon the Duke of Richmond, accompanied by several of the above-named, visited the painting by Mr. Ward, the Royal Academician, of the Alderney bull, cow, and calf, at which they expressed the highest gratification.

MR. WARD'S PICTURE OF ALDERNEY CATTLE.

This picture, by the way, is a very attractive and well-timed addition to the Show. It is the work of Mr. James Ward, R.A., and was painted by him twenty-five years since. It represents an Alderney Bull, Cow, and Calf, with other cattle; the size of the picture being sixteen feet by eleven. It was taken to



THE IMPLEMENT ROOM.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

PRIZE CATTLE.—DRAWN BY HARRISON WEIR.



MR. GRIFFIN'S HEIFER. FIRST PRIZE, SEVENTH CLASS, £20 AND SILVER MEDAL.

PRINCE ALBERT'S HEREFORD OX. FIRST PRIZE, FIRST CLASS, £30 AND SILVER MEDAL.

America soon after it was painted, and has been exhibited there ever since ; so that it is now shown for the first time in England. The central animals are very finely painted ; the fire of the eye, the folds of the hide, and the brindle in the hair of the Bull are well executed, whilst the grouping is highly artistic. Among the accessories, the beech-tree is most successful. The Bull is relieved

in light against the sky, being exactly the reverse of the celebrated Bull of Paul Potter, at the Hague. It is a severe test to place Mr. Ward's picture so near living specimens ; but the Artist's work stands out bravely. It is, certainly, a first-rate work of its class ; it is exhibited by gas-light, and the effect of this illumination is wonderfully vivid and striking. We have engraved the Picture upon our front page.

THE SHOW—THE PRIZES.

The highest prize, the gold medal, has been awarded to the Earl of Leicester, for a Devon ox. This is a beautiful animal, possessing all the chief points of a well-bred ox. The Devon is the favourite breed of the Earl of Leicester, we believe—indeed it is the only one he keeps ; and if he continues to produce such



THE EARL OF LEICESTER'S NORTH DEVON STEER, 1ST PRIZE, CLASS V.—£15 AND SILVER AND GOLD MEDALS.

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND'S SHORT-HORNED STEER, 1ST PRIZE, CLASS III.—£25 AND SILVER MEDAL.

specimens as he has furnished to the present Show, he will attain the highest reputation as a breeder. Another ox of the same breed (No. 42), belonging to his Lordship, which has gained a prize of £20 and a silver medal, is a very fine animal: he was an object of general admiration for his different qualities, particularly the smallness of the bone, on which he had accumulated so much meat of a consumable kind. His coat was sleek, and he looked one of the liveliest animals in the room.

The first prize in the first class was adjudged in favour of an animal of the Hereford breed, being No. 14 in the order in which they were arranged, bred by Mr. P. Davis, of Millen, Pennbridge, and fed by Prince Albert on cake, roots, bean-meal, hay, and green food. Age, 4 years 6 months. The prize is £30, and is awarded to the feeder. The Prince was not so fortunate in some other classes in which he also competed.

Passing to class 2, we found the first prize, of £30, adjudged in favour of No. 30. This animal is of the Hereford breed, fed by Mr. T. Trinder, of Wantage, on hay, roots, meal, and cake, and bred by Mr. Monkhouse, of the Stow, Hereford; age, 3 years 10 months. In addition to the first prize to the feeder, this animal also carried off the silver medal, for his class, to the breeder. He was a noble beast, scarcely requiring a practised eye to point out the fine qualities which made him conspicuous amongst his fellows. In this class, although no prize was awarded to him, we could not fail to notice a noble beast of the Hereford breed, fed by the Earl of Radnor, on hay, roots, bean-meal, and cake; age, 3 years 11 months.

In class 3, the first prize, of £25 to the feeder, was awarded to No. 34, an animal of the short-horn breed, fed by the Duke of Rutland, on Belvoir Castle farm, on hay, vegetables, linseed-cake, boiled linseed, barley, and bean-meal, and bred also by his Grace; age, 2 years 11 months. In addition to the prize to the feeder, this animal carried off the silver medal, for his class, to the breeder. With the exception of the gold medal ox, he appeared to be the smallest horned animal in the room. His other qualities were pronounced to be excellent.

In class 4, the first prize, of £20, was awarded to the feeder of No. 42, an animal of the North Devon breed, fed by the Earl of Leicester, on turnips, mangold wurzel, hay, linseed cake, lentils, and pea-meal, and bred by the Earl also; age, 3 years, 6 months, 21 days. In addition to the prize to him as the feeder, the silver medal was also in this case awarded to the noble Earl as the breeder.

In No. 5, the first prize, of £15 to the feeder, was, as already noticed, awarded to No. 53, in addition to the silver medal to the breeder, and the gold medal to the same animal as the prize ox of the exhibition.

In class 6, the prize, of £10, was awarded to the feeder of No. 63, of the West Highland breed, fed by Mr. J. D. Robb, of Catton, Thirsk, on straw, turnips, grass, and cake, and bred by the same party; age, 4 years.

Classes 7, 8, and 9 consisted of cows and heifers. In class 7, the first prize, of £20, was adjudged to the feeder, as was also the silver medal to the breeder of No. 69, a remarkably fine animal of the short-horn breed, fed by Mr. T. Griffin, of Borough Farm, Peterborough, on linseed cake, bean-meal, vegetables, and hay; bred by the same party; age, 3 years 4 months. In this class Prince Albert was an unsuccessful competitor; a fine cow, No. 84, of the short-horn breed, fed by him, bringing no prize.

Passing on to class 8, we found the first prize, of £20, awarded to the feeder, as also the silver medal to the breeder of No. 9, a fine animal of the short-horn breed; fed by Mr. C. Bosworth, of Deshley, near Loughborough, on turnips, hay, meal, and cake; and bred by Mr. C. Scaife, of High Harrowgate, Yorkshire; age, 5 years 3 months.

In class 9, the first prize, of £20, was awarded to the feeder, as was also the silver medal to the breeder of No. 102, a fine cow of the Durham breed, fed by Mr. John Mann, of Fenstanton, near St. Ives, on lucerne, hay, linseed cake, and bean meal, and bred by him also; age, 9 years.

In the nine different classes no less than 102 animals were exhibited. There was some extra stock in the inner room, but which did not elicit any particular attention.

The sheep generally, both long and short-wooled, are good specimens: among the former may be particularised No. 120, the property of Mr. Stoman; and among the latter, most of those shown by Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, who has gained several prizes, and one lot belonging to the Duke of Richmond, for which his Grace has also obtained a prize.

The show of pigs is very good. There is one pen of the Chinese breed which will attract notice. But there are three Berkshire pigs—which, by the way, is the parent stock of most breeds—that distance all competition. They have been bred by, and are the property of, Mr. Pusey, M.P.

In sheep and pigs the present Show greatly surpasses any of its predecessors; and the perfection to which these classes have been brought reflects the highest credit on the enterprise, skill, and science of the agriculturists of England. It is impossible to overpraise this part of the Exhibition, and, as usual, the Prince Consort, the Duke of Richmond, and other zealous agriculturists, who have done so much to give an impetus to the farmers of England, sent numerous and meritorious animals.

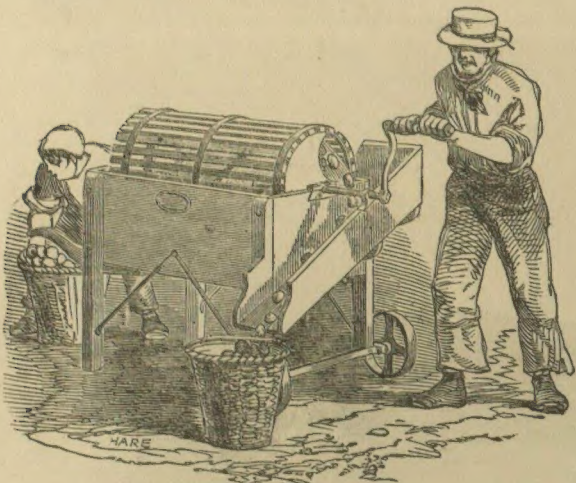
The sales of the cattle and other stock were, for the first day of the show, more numerous than ever previously known, and with regard to some of the principal prizes a great deal of competition took place.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

We have engraved, besides Mr. Ward's fine picture, a general view of the Oxen, a Sketch from the Pig Pens, and the Implement Room. In this department there were a very numerous assemblage of articles, and several novelties. Among the latter is the application of gutta percha to agricultural purposes. A curious illustration of its capacity to receive and maintain any degree of elasticity or solidity, is shown by contrasting the flexible riding-whips, which lie side by side with the model of a horse's hoof.

The show of seeds by Messrs. Gibbs attracted particular notice; and the persevering efforts of these gentlemen to perfect certain vegetables for feeding and general purposes, are entitled to every encouragement.

We have engraved from this department the York Prize Archimedeon Root Washer. The roots to be washed are placed in the cylinder at the farthest end from the man, the cylinder being partly immersed in water. By turning the handle in one direction the roots are washed; and when sufficiently cleaned, by turning it in the contrary direction, the Archimedeon screw inside the cylinder instantly empties out the contents, as shown in the Illustration.



YORK PRIZE ARCHIMEDEON ROOT WASHER.

A water gauge, exhibited by a Mr. Homes, attracted much notice, and is an important improvement connected with the use of steam-boilers, and other machinery of that kind.

The entire arrangements of the Show recet the highest credit on Mr. Gibbs, the Secretary of the Smithfield Club, and on Mr. Bulnois, the proprietor, and Mr. Collins, the Manager of the Bazaar, under whose joint superintendence the whole has been effected.

A strong body of the D division of police, under the superintendent, Mr. Hughes, were on duty at various points, and, notwithstanding the crowded state of the building, the greatest order and comfort to the public were secured.

It is computed that from 10,000 to 15,000 persons passed through the Show during Wednesday.

We have engraved four of the finest prizes. The first of them, Prince Albert's Hereford Ox, has been purchased by Mr. T. Pawsey, of Bath, for, it is stated, sixty guineas.

The Earl of Leicester's North Devon Steer has been sold to Mr. Waite, Wormwood-street, City, for, it is said, £50. The Duke of Rutland's Short-horned Steer has been sold to Mr. Bottrill, Rochester-row, Westminster, for £40.

Subjoined is a complete list of the prizes:—

OXEN OR STEERS.

CLASS I.

The first prize, of £30, to No. 14, viz. to H.R.H. Prince Albert. A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. P. Davis, of Milton, Hereford. The second prize, of £15, to No. 5, viz. to the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, of Althorp Park, near Northampton. The third prize, of £5, to No. 15, viz. to Mr. J. Beasley, of Chapel Brampton, near Northampton.

CLASS II.

The first prize, of £30, to No. 30, viz. to Mr. W. Trinder, of Wantage, Berkshire. A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. J. Monkhouse, of the Stow, Hereford. The second prize, of £15, to No. 17, viz. to Mr. J. Phillips, of Ardington, near Wantage, Berkshire. The third prize, of £5, to No. 18, viz. to Mr. Stratton, of Manningford Bruce, near Pewsey, Wilts.

CLASS III. The first prize, of £25, to No. 34, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Rutland, of Belvoir Castle, Grantham. A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Rutland. The second prize, of £15, to No. 37, viz. to Mr. J. Clover, of Kirtling, near Newmarket. The third prize, of £5, to No. 35, viz. to Mr. R. Stratton, of Salthorp, Wilts.

CLASS IV.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 42, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham-hall, Norfolk. A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester. The second prize, of £10, to No. 45, viz. to Mr. J. Manning, of Harpole, Northampton.

CLASS V.

The first prize, of £15, to No. 53, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham-hall, Norfolk. A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester. The second prize, of £5, to No. 61, viz. to Sir R. G. Throckmorton, of Buckland, near Faringdon.

CLASS VI.

The prize of £10 to No. 63, viz. to Mr. J. D. Robb, of Catton, near Thirsk.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

CLASS VII.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 69, viz. to Mr. T. Griffin, of Borough Fen, near Peterborough. A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. T. Griffin. The second prize, of £10, to No. 82, viz. to Sir F. Lawley, Bart., of Middleton-hall, near Tamworth.

The third prize, of £5, to No. 73, viz. to Mr. T. Batson, of Kynaston-house, near Ross.

CLASS VIII.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 90, viz. to Mr. C. Bosworth, of Dishley, near Loughborough. A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. C. Scaife, of High Harrowgate, Yorkshire. The second prize, of £10, to No. 93, viz. to the Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam, of Wentworth Wood-house, near Rotham.

CLASS IX.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 102, viz. to Mr. J. Mann, of Fenstanton, Hants. A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. J. Mann. The second prize, of £10, to No. 94, viz. to Mr. W. Allatt, of Glinton, near Market Deeping.

LONG-WOOLED SHEEP.

CLASS X.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 112, viz. to Mr. T. Twitchell, of Wellington, near Bedford. A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. T. Twitchell. The second prize, of £10, to No. 109, viz. to Mr. J. G. Bosworth, of Greetham, near Oakham. The third prize of £5 to No. 108, viz. to Mr. R. L. Bradshaw, of Burley-on-the-Hill, near Oakham.

CLASS XI.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 116, viz. to Mr. J. Wood, of Hodsock, Notts. A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. J. Wood. The second prize, of £10, to No. 115, viz. to the Most Hon. the Marquis of Exeter, of Burleigh Park. The third prize, of £5, to No. 113, viz. to Mr. R. Newman, of Harrowden, near Bedford.

LONG-WOOLED SHEEP (Not Leicester).

CLASS XII.

The prize of £10 to No. 120, viz. to Mr. R. Beman, of Donnington, near Stow-on-the-Wold. A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. R. Beman.

(Continued on page 364.)

LITERATURE.

THE BOOK OF BEAUTY; OR, REGAL GALLERY FOR 1849. Edited by the COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON. Bogue.

The series of the Lives of the Queens of England, commenced in the "Book of Beauty" for 1844, is resumed in the superb volume before us. The roll of contents includes Isabella of Angoulême, Queen of John of England; Marguerite of France, second Queen of Edward the First; Isabella of France, Queen of Edward the Second; Anne of Bohemia, first Queen of Richard the Second; Catherine, consort of Henry the Fifth; Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry the Sixth; Katharine of Arragon, Queen of Henry the Eighth; Mary the First, Queen Regnant of England; Elizabeth, Queen Regnant; and Anne, Queen of James I.

To each Memoir is prefixed a Portrait, from drawings by Bouvier, E. Corbould, J. W. Wright, F. Newenham, and H. Warren. The Frontispiece is a magnificent plate by Bacon, from Sir William Ross' exquisite miniature of Queen Victoria, one of the finest works of contemporary art. The other portraits are, so to speak, historical compositions, by the artists, who have in most instances, succeeded in conveying to us the characteristics of the Queens, whose lives present many a chequered chronicle of stately suffering and regal splendour. Thus, Isabella of Angoulême appears "perked up in a glistening grief, and wearing a golden sorrow," as the consort of John, "one of the meanest, most cruel, and evil-disposed monarchs, that ever wore the circle of royalty upon his brow." Marguerite is the presentment of youth and beauty, and of affection strengthened by the long absence of her royal husband, Edward I., "one of the goodliest personages that could be seen." The costume of Marguerite is elegantly simple; the kirtle made high in the neck, with a jewelled collar, and the mantle fastened on the shoulders by cords, are the chief features: she bears in her hand a roll of the period, as indicative of her intellectual taste. Isabella of France is a lovely impersonation of the gaiety and splendour of a chivalrous age; yet, what a mournful drama was the life of this Queen of our second Edward. Anne of Bohemia is in her costume scarcely elaborate enough for one who introduced so many fantastic fashions, as did this Queen of Richard II.; yet she wears the *côte-hardie* or spencer-like Bohemian vest: she is very beautiful, and one whom a King might well love, "even to a kind of madness." Catherine, consort of the Fifth Henry, wears the regal crown, and so the ugly head-dress of the period is got rid of by the artist; the mantle differs but little from that of the last century: the Queen is portrayed as very handsome and very young—at about the age of her marriage with the hero of Agincourt. Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI., is the "portionless bride, save in the fatal dower of beauty and talent:" the costume is superb—a sort of stomacher of fur, and a richly-embroidered and furred robe, with sleeves. In the lineaments of Elizabeth of York, we may trace the fine qualities and sweet temper of the Queen of the Seventh Henry, who lost his seraphic wife in her 37th year; but Lady Blessington tells us, in the memoir, "that Henry felt not her loss as her virtues deserved, is best proved by the desire he evinced to supply her place soon after; and if his matrimonial speculations were not carried into effect, the fault lay not in his want of desire to wed." Elizabeth wears a closely-fitting robe, trimmed with ermine, and a mantle; and her fair hair floats down her back, confined to her head by a circlet of precious stones. Katharine of Arragon, the first of Henry VIII.'s Queens, in her sombre features foreshadows the melancholy of her eventful life; from her early marriage with Prince Arthur, soon after she had attained her sixteenth year, to her death in Kimbolton Castle, immediately after she had dictated a farewell to Henry, which is said to have made the monster weep. Katharine's costume is dark, trimmed with pearls, and a girdle of the same; the parlet, habit-shirt-like; and the hooded or coif-like cap of the period. Mary the First is represented not precisely as the handsome child, of a lively disposition, as she is described to have been at the Palace of Richmond, but rather as grave from over-study and precocious learning. The costume is rich, but moderately characteristic; and altogether the portrait presents nothing of the conventional idea of the cruel bigot-Queen. Elizabeth, proverbially unfeminine, is portrayed in early life wearing a gorgeous riding costume, of dark material richly embroidered, with a laced mantle; ropes of pearls depending from her neck, and strings of the same confining the high-stiff ruff; the head-dress, a laced and jewelled hat and feather; the gloves are embroidered, and upon them is worked the regal crown. The portrait is evidently of a date anterior to the unpopularity of looking-glasses in the palace. Anne, Queen of James the First, is the last picture in this gallery of beauty: her costume is close fitting, and is historical in this respect, that it may be the dress in which Osborne saw the King kiss her "sufficiently to the middle of her shoulders, for so low she went bare:" her expression, too, is shrewish, and "her skin far more amiable than the features it covers."

The memoirs are by various hands; the ladies' being most successful. The notices of Elizabeth of York, Katharine of Arragon, and Mary the First are from the accomplished pen of the Countess of Blessington, and are attractive specimens of historic memoir. As we said last year, the plan is a commendable advance upon the old "Annual" style of literature; and the volume before us is a very interesting extension of the improvement, which is likely to survive the year whose date it bears.

THE "OCEAN MONARCH."—The following letter, addressed to the Committee of Lloyd's, is from Mr. Bristow, the gentleman through whose intrepidity and firmness the lives of many of the passengers on board the ill-fated *Ocean Monarch* were saved. It will be remembered that Mr. Bristow brought up the kegs of gunpowder from the after hatchway, at the imminent hazard of his own life, after others on board had refused so perilous an action, and by that means prevented the blowing up of the vessel:—

Cincinnati, State of Ohio, United States, Nov. 11, 1848.

Gentlemen,—It is with feelings of the deepest thankfulness to the Dispenser of all events, that I now hasten to acknowledge with sincere gratitude the kind and liberal testimonial of your approval of my conduct during the melancholy catastrophe of the 24th of August on board the ship *Ocean Monarch*. I am not conscious of having performed anything more than my duty in saving my poor creatures from the safety of my fellow-creatures; and so far from deserving praise for such conduct, I feel thankful that God, at such an awful time, ordered me with such presence of mind as enabled me to be of service to others and eventually to preserve my own life. I accept your liberal donation with thankfulness; and all that I can say beyond my sincere thanks is, that should Providence hereafter prosper my undertakings, I will faithfully remember to do unto others as I have been done to. With feelings of the deepest gratitude and respect, I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

To the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's.

WHISTON BRISTOW!

MUSIC.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday Night.

The closing of the Théâtre Italien, Salle Ventador, has been the absorbing question of interest in the musical circles. The application of the ex-lessee, M. Dupin, for a grant of money, has been formally refused by the Government; but it is disposed to make an advance to some new speculator. There have been many suitors at the Ministry of the Interior for the leasehold, amongst whom are the well known Escudier brothers, the proprietors of the defunct France Musicale. Benelli, the theatrical agent, has been consulted on the subject by the authorities, but he had no capitalist ready for the venture, as, in addition to the deposit of a large sum of money as security, it is exacted that the debts of the theatre be paid.

In the meanwhile, the artists, vocal and instrumental, have attached the property for their claims. All kinds of combinations have been suggested, such as the coalition of the London and Paris Italian Opera houses, but up to the hour I write nothing definitive has been arranged. It is not at all probable that either Mr. Lumley or Mr. Delafeld, who are both here, would, under existing political circumstances, seek to have the Italian Opera house, although at more auspicious periods the junction might be useful, if only to keep down the monstrous salaries demanded by principal singers. The closing has, of course, created great misery in many families; and to the amateurs it is the deprivation of the last attraction left in this gloomy capital, once the centre of refined art. M. Vatel, who so cleverly got rid of the theatre after the "glorious" February days, has realised a large fortune by his undertaking. A day after the proclamation of the Republic, he remarked to a friend, "Yesterday I was worth £8000 a year by this theatre, now it is not worth a sou." He found M. Dupin, who is a man of letters, and one of M. Scribe's factotums, to take the speculation off his hands; and as the former had not a farthing, and, instead of having a subscription of £16,000, opened with about a sixteenth part of that sum in box and stalls letting, the result is not surprising. It must also be borne in mind that the decay of composers in Italy would have gradually undermined this establishment, for the old *répertoire* is pretty well worn out.

Writing the word "decay" reminds me of a performance of Rossini's "Otello" which I had to endure last Friday at the French Grand Opera (Théâtre de la Nation). A more deplorable exhibition I have rarely witnessed. Habeneck's once famed orchestra has fallen off in a remarkable degree. The *chef*, or conductor, M. Girard, is an able professor; and there are some fine talents in the band, but the *ensemble* is tame and colourless—in tone it is brassy, and the attacks are now weak and uncertain. The players appear to have, in general, very poor instruments, as to quality. The violins execute well, but lack brilliancy, and the basses are scarcely heard, the metallic being predominant. The choruses are slovenly—tenors and sopranos not being clearly heard; the bass voices are very good. As for the cast of "Otello," no description can adequately afford the notion of its badness. Poor Duprez, a complete wreck, made a most painful exhibition of a voice in ruins, in the first act, so that the apologist of the theatre had, at its termination, to claim the indulgence of the audience, on the conventional plea of indisposition. Strange to state, broken down as the once great tenor is, in one passage, at the end of the duo with *Iago*, he had one of his magnificent bursts, and electrified the public by a tremendous display of vocal and histrionic force. The *Brabantio*, *Iago*, and *Roderigo*, especially the last-mentioned part, were wretchedly sustained. The *débütante*, Mademoiselle Lagrange, a daughter of the Marquis of that name, who was *Desdemona*, vocalizes skilfully, and has a voice extending to D in alt to the low B flat; but it is a voice without charm, and she is quite destitute of dramatic feeling. Mdlle. Lagrange was known some years since in the Parisian circles as an amateur; and in 1840 made her *débüt* at the Renaissance, in the part of the *Duchesse de Guise*, in Flotow's opera of "Henri III." Her success at this amateur effort—it was for the benefit of the Poles—caused her to go to Italy, and in that country she had prodigious popularity—a proof how destitute the land of the sunny sky must be of really great *prima donne*.

The rehearsals of Meyerbeer's "Prophète" are continued regularly, under his direction. An offer has been made to him, by the Committee of the Birmingham Festival for 1849, to compose an oratorio for that occasion; but, owing to his engagements, Meyerbeer has been compelled to decline it for this year. He is, however, strongly disposed to compose a work in the sacred school.

The great success of Mdlle. Meric, the young and handsome contralto, was recorded in my last letter. She made her *débüt*, and the next day awoke and found herself once famous; for the directors of the Italian Operas in New York, Madrid, Naples, London, &c., were besieging her with offers. The Royal Italian Opera has gained the victory in the field of temptation; and it is London, therefore, which will have the advantage of having, next season, one of the finest and most sympathetic organs I have ever listened to. Mdlle. Meric, although born in Paris, and educated in Italy, has her English rights, for she is the daughter of Mr. Glossop, and is half-sister to Mrs. Gilbert A'Beckett, who has composed operas. Mdlle. Meric-Glossop is a vocalist who has gained glory in England, France, Italy, and Germany; and her daughter has had the advantage of maternal tuition as well as a first-rate musical education.

Mr. Mitchell left Paris to-day for London, to prepare for his French Comic Opera campaign at the St. James's Theatre. It is not impossible that Aubert may visit London to mount a work for Mr. Mitchell.

Halévy's "Val d'Andorre," at the Opéra Comique, is drawing immense houses. Mr. Beale, who is here, has purchased the copyright and right of representation for England; and Herr Bock, the editor of the Berlin *Musical Gazette* has bought the work for Prussia.

Considerable sensation has been produced here by the execution of Dr. Becker at Vienna. He was born in Manchester, and was a distinguished amateur and musical critic, and had acquired the degree of Doctor in Music.

Mdlle. Rachel has made her peace with the Théâtre Française, and will shortly resume her professional duties.

Lablache has just received a very liberal offer to go to Berlin, but he will winter in Paris, whatever may be the result of the present negotiations to reopen the Italian Opera.

HANDEL'S MESSIAH.—The Sacred Harmonic Society, with Costa as Conductor, and Mr. Surman's London Sacred Harmonic Society, have given four performances of Handel's Messiah, and on each occasion Exeter Hall has been crowded to excess, as proof of the increasing popularity of that sublime oratorio.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.—The third Concert of the Society of British Musicians will take place on Monday, as also the second meeting of the Choral Harmonists.—The fourth miscellaneous concert will take place at Exeter Hall on Wednesday.—On Friday will be given at Exeter Hall, Mendelssohn's "Elijah," for the scholarships to be founded in Leipzig. Mademoiselle Lind will sing for the first time in English. The other vocalists will be the Misses A. and M. Williams, Miss Dolby; Messrs. Lockey, Phillips, Benson, Snythson, and Novello. Mr. H. Smart will preside at the organ, and Mr. Benedict will be the Conductor. The Chorus will be selected from the Sacred Harmonic Society and Hullah's Singing Classes. Sir G. Smart is chairman, Mr. E. Buxton, treasurer; and Mr. C. Klingemann, secretary of the Committee of Management, which includes the names of Messrs. Benedict, Bennett, Hullah, C. Horsley, J. W. Davison, and H. F. Chorley.

MR. SAMUEL LOVER.—On Wednesday, Mr. Samuel Lover gave his first lecture since his return from America, in the large Concert-room of the Whittington Club-house, which was crowded. He styles his *melange*, "Paddy's Portfolio," containing old Irish and New American impressions, sketches of travel, mirthful national customs, and Mr. Lover's own songs, with some entirely new compositions. He opened his Portfolio at eight o'clock, and kept his audience highly amused until past ten. The performance consisted of a series of amusing anecdotes of Irish and American life, interspersed with songs and recitations. His Irish is native, and, of course, excellent; his selection of anecdotes happily chosen and amusing. A recitation, called the "Irish Fisherman," a story of heroism, was most feelingly given and loudly applauded. His American stories are not so happily told, but they were well received, notwithstanding. The "Flooded Hut," as a serious story, and the "Election of General Taylor," were admirable. Mr. Lover will repeat his lecture on the 16th.

THE ARCTIC VOYAGERS.—Subjoined is a letter lately received by the mother of Dr. Rae, the second in command in Sir John Richardson's expedition. No later intelligence can possibly arrive from the party until their return to winter quarters next spring:—"Athabasca Lake, Half-past Three A.M., July 11, 1848.—I have scarce time to scribble you a line, as the boats from Mackenzie River have just hove in sight, on their way to the Long or Methy Portage. It is true I might have written a day or two sooner, but I hoped to have reached Fort Chipewyan before the boats passed. All the expedition party are quite well, expecting two or three of the sappers and miners, who have got sore limbs. Their exertions on the portages is the kind of work they find most severe. We have been driving with the current down the Athabasca River, with the musquitos so numerous that we could get no sleep. On entering the lake (Athabasca), the first object that struck our attention was the sails of the boats at a distance of five or six miles. They were making for a narrow channel that leads by a shorter but more intricate route into the Athabasca River, so that had we been an hour later we should have missed them altogether."—John O'Groat's Journal.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY has very wisely availed itself of the present congregation in the metropolis, of farmers, breeders, and other persons interested in the rearing of stock, to offer them some highly valuable information on the subject of the skin diseases to which cattle and sheep are liable. Two lectures have been prepared for this express purpose by Professor Simonds of the London Veterinary College, the first of which was delivered on Wednesday evening, at the society's rooms, Hanover-square, in the presence of the Duke of Richmond and a numerous assemblage of gentlemen and farmers, the Earl of Chichester being in the chair. The lecture of Wednesday evening was introductory only, and, as such, merely embraced the ordinary topics of texture and functions of the skin of man and other animals. On Thursday evening Mr. Simonds developed his views respecting that most dangerous and, at the same time, most interesting subject, the small-pox in sheep, and also offered some information as to the best mode of treating animals which may have become infected.

JOHN MUSTERS, Esq.—This gentleman, so well known in the literary world as having married Lord Byron's "Mary," is, we regret to hear, in a state which precludes all hope of his ultimate recovery. As a first-rate sportsman, he many years kept a pack of hounds, and hunted in the adjoining county of Nottingham, and for two years hunted the North Wold hounds. His gentlemanly manners in the field, and his hospitality at his mansion, gained him innumerable friends; and those who recollect "Handsome Jack," as he was called some thirty years back, will read this announcement with considerable regret.—*Lincolnshire Times*.

THE THEATRES.

COVENT-GARDEN.

On Wednesday, Mr. Bunn produced, with great splendour, the long-announced opera of "Quentin Durward;" the libretto by Mr. Fitzball, who has ingeniously constructed it so as to ensure the recurrence of striking scenes and tableaux in the appropriate places, judiciously disposing the combats, processions, &c., and thus relieving the love passages and the dead level of operatic action, and producing a good melodramatic whole. After the approved fashion, the opera opens with a spirited hunting chorus; after which *Quentin Durward* (Mr. Harrison) sings a pretty aria, "I came from the land of the mountain," in which he was encased. In the second scene, Mr. Borani (*Louis XI.*) sings in the interior of the "Fleur de Lys" a song in his character of *Maitre Pierre*. The melody is lively, but not very refined. It was encased. A duet following shortly after, between *Isabelle* (Mrs. Donald King) and *Quentin Durward*, is prettily written, and was charmingly sung. The whole of the *finale* to the first act, commencing with the chorus of the Scotch archers, "Frae the land o' heath and heather," is full of spirit and vigour.

In the portions of the concerted music given to *Isabelle* there is much beautiful writing, which contrasts pleasingly with the longer and more martial music sung by the rest. Towards the close of the second act *Isabelle* has an aria, "Yes, memory returns," the melody simple and stately, which was sung plaintively and feelingly by Mrs. Donald King; and at the close of this act, which terminates with the attack on Liege by the *Boar of Ardenne*, there is much spirited and characteristic music, varied by a prayer of the terrified women, in which there is an organ accompaniment, well managed to heighten the effect.

The third act comprises the meeting of *Louis* and the *Duke of Burgundy*, the escape of *Quentin* and *Isabelle*, the discovery and punishment of *Tristan* (by whose means the attack of the *Boar of Ardenne* and the revolt of the Liegeois have been brought about), and the final destruction of *William de la Mark* by *Quentin*, who receives for his reward the hand of *Isabelle*. Mr. Borani threw much emphasis, and more dramatic effect than is usual with him, into his defiance to *Burgundy*. A pretty duet, set to a flowing melody, between *Isabelle* and *Quentin*, in their flight, was admirably sung by Mrs. D. King and Mr. Harrison; and the latter sang his ballad, "Alone I am in sorrow," at the end of the scene where *Isabelle* quits him for the convent, with much more feeling and delicacy than usual. The *finale*, by *Isabelle*, "Like crystal streams," is a light, bounding air, expressing naturally the sentiment of joy of which it is the vehicle. It was sung charmingly by Mrs. Donald King.

The opera was successful—partly as a spectacle, and partly from the merit of the music, which, although ambitious, indicates promise of more, and of a higher order, hereafter. The airs and ballads show that the young composer (M. Laurent) has a fine ear for melody, and indicate that he should trust more to his own resources. The accompaniments throughout the opera, although from time to time noisy, are nevertheless in keeping from first to last; and, especially in the more striking situations, it is evident that M. Laurent is imbued deeply with dramatic feeling in what he writes.

PRINCESS.

On Wednesday a new fairy ballad was produced here with success. It is entitled "Robin Goodfellow," and is the composition of Mr. Loder. Of the ten or twelve pieces charmingly executed by Miss Poole, two are sure to become received favourites—"Not for the sunny strand," and "Oh! I were not this world of bliss." The *Titania* of the fairy scenes has also several pretty airs assigned to her. Mr. Charles Braham has a sentimental ballad, "When in happy days," not particularly new in its general material, but pleasingly elaborated, and well executed; and a song of a more jocund turn, which comes off roundly. Mr. Weiss has several songs—one of them effective enough—"Sing me the songs of old." The choruses are good, and well sung.

The story of the piece is briefly this:—*Fuck*, or *Robin Goodfellow*, having incurred *Queen Titania's* displeasure, is expelled the realms of Fairy Land, and his banishment is to be perpetual, unless within a given time he find out what is dearest to a woman's heart. He is allowed three guesses; the failure of the last is to sign his doom. He repairs to earth, in the time of the Commonwealth, and the plot takes a turn somewhat after the fashion of "I Puritani." The third experiment alone is successful, when *Robin* ascertains, that to have her will is what is dearest to woman's heart; and *Titania* owning the soft impeachment, *Robin Goodfellow* is received into the bosom of his family, and so the piece ends. The scenery is very pretty, and the piece well put on the stage.

MARYLEBONE.

On Monday evening, a two act drama, by Mr. Charles Selby, was produced at this theatre, and was entirely successful. It is called "The Witch of Windermere," and this is the only fault we have to find with it; since, with much attention, we could not exactly make out what connexion the plot had with the title, except that there was a pretty view of the lake in the first act, nicely painted by Mr. Dayes. The story is very simple. A village coquette throws over her rustic lover for a London footman; but, on the occasion of a boat up-setting on the lake, the countryman displays such courage, whilst the professor of "funkeyana" proves to be such a poltroon, that the former is immediately restored to the good opinions of his mistress. There is scarcely enough in this for two acts, it will be really conceived; but Mr. Buckstone, as the rustic, was so amazingly funny, in spite of a severe cold that almost took away his voice, that he could have carried anything. A scene in which, driven to despair, he takes some champagne (which he has been told is poison), and getting tipsy thereon believes he is "going," was greeted with continuous roars of laughter. His anxiety, also, to make himself genteel in the eyes of his lady love, by constantly studying the "Book of Etiquette," was capitally worked up. Mrs. Fitzwilliam was, as she always is, "telling" and natural; but the part of a girlish coquette is not so much in her line as characteristic roles like *Nelly O'Neill* and similar creations. A word should be given to Mr. Saunders for his excellent footman—the *beau ideal* of "James." Mr. G. Cooke, who returned to these boards from the Princess, was most enthusiastically received.

"Snapping Turtles," "A Rough Diamond," and "Binks the Bagman" completed the programme, which was sufficient to satisfy the most inordinate playgoer.

At the HAYMARKET, on Monday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean appeared as *Gilford* and *Julia*, in "The Hunchback," and were eminently successful in their delineations. The characters were otherwise well sustained, especially by Miss Julia Bennett as *Helen*, and Mr. Webster as *Modus*. The house was fashionably attended, and the principal actors had to recapture at the fall of the curtain.

The Messrs. Brough, whose burlesque of "The Enchanted Isle," has been so successful at the Adelphi, are engaged upon a Christmas piece for the HAYMARKET.

The OLYMPIC has closed this week, to re-open at Christmas with all sorts of novelties. The season, up to the present time, has been very successful.

The STRAND theatre is again closed, the speculation having ended, as we anticipated, in utter failure. It requires but little experience in theatrical matters to tell, at the first, whether an enterprise will succeed or fail; and we think it as unjust to the public as it is unkind to the management, to lead leasards still deeper into the mire by praising up entertainments which the critics must be convinced nobody would ever pay to see.

A little farce, produced with great success at SADLER'S WELLS, and called "The London Lady," is written by Mr. Greenwood.

There is a furious riot in the theatrical world of America now going on, at Philadelphia, which equals our "Monte Christo" row. A regular party has been organised to "put down" Mr. Macready, it is supposed, by the friends of Mr. Forrest, as both these gentlemen are playing in the above-mentioned city. Halfpence, eggs, and other missiles have been liberally distributed to Mr. Macready, who has, at the same time, a large number of friends. Brother Jonathan is not behaving well in this riot, more especially as when American performers have had anything to them, or American caterers for wonders have brought over any curiosity worth seeing, the English have always been most liberal in their patronage and support. General Tom Thumb, the Cushmans, Van Amburgh, Forrest, Mr. Davenport, Mrs. Mowatt, and hosts of other artists, have been received here with the greatest favour. We shall hope to hear, by the next accounts, that an amnesty has been concluded.

The approaching WINDSOR THEATRICALS, by desire both of her Majesty and Prince Albert, are to be strictly private.

A new company of Ethiopian Serenaders, under the command of Mr. Dumbolton, the great transatlantic importer of curiosities, appeared, for a private performance, at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, on Monday evening. They are six in number; and their instruments are three banjos, an accordion, tambourine, and beverones. They are all admirable singers, and some of their harmonised airs were very beautiful. There was a proper proportion of comicality, and "Bones" was, as he ought to be, particularly great. In a duet with the accordion he almost shook himself to pieces.

A new five-act play, called "The Justina," by Mr. George Bennett, the well-known actor, was announced for representation at the Birmingham Theatre on Thursday evening. The chief object of the author, as he avers in his preface, has been to furnish Miss Cushman with a character written to elicit her peculiar powers. She performs the character of *Inez*, a daughter of Alvaro, King of Arragon.

A MONSTER WRIT.—In the list of causes for the last week, in the Secondaries' Court, was one in which the Sheriff of Middlesex sought to recover from one of the securities of an officer in his service the amount forfeited, in consequence of an alleged breach on the part of the officer. The writ, the learned Secondary told the jury, was 47 yards long.

THE BAHAMAS.—J. Gregory, Esq., an experienced public servant, who has been 27 years in colonial employments, is appointed Governor of the Bahamas, in succession to Captain Mathew. Mr. Gregory is the youngest son of the late Rev. William Gregory, whose memory is held in the deepest respect by the parishioners of St. Andrew and St. Mary Bredman, Canterbury. He was educated at the King's School at Canterbury, and is descended from the family so distinguished in Scotland, for centuries past, in medicine, science, and literature.

SINGULAR EFFECTS PRODUCED BY THE AURORA BOREALIS.—On the evening of Friday, the 17th ult., a nurse in the workhouse, Stonehouse, named Jane Crossman, went to the infirmary window, and on seeing the extraordinary appearance which the atmosphere presented, immediately exclaimed, "The world is on fire, and I for my sins shall receive everlasting damnation;" fell into fits, which have constantly recurred up to the present time; she has also been quite insane, no symptom of either malady having ever before been shown. Mr. Perry, the surgeon to the house, has been unremitting in his attention to the case, and entertains great hopes of her recovery.—*Plymouth Gazette*.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. G. R."—Try Enigma No. 304 again.

"Pan."—Have you set it up correctly? Who is the author?

"E. P."—It is ingenious, but not at all difficult. Try again.

"J. P."—Can "J. F." seriously imagine there is anything problematical in so childish a position?

"J. W."—It may be solved thus. White:—1. Q to her 7th; Black:—1. R to K Kt sq (best); 2. Kt to Kt 5th; 3. P to K R 3d; 3. Q to K B 5th; 3. P to K Kt 3d; 4. Q checks, and mates next move.

"W. L."—Too obvious, with such overwhelming force on White's side.

"C. M."—The emendation comes unfortunately a day after the fair.

"F. C."—Keep the Problem by you for a few days' examination, and then send it, with the solution. We have no time to spend on the correction of doubtful positions.

"Roland."—1. The Kt mates. 2. The notation adopted in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

"J. T."—Blackburn.—The Indian Problem forms the subject of the diagram which has appeared for the last three or four years on the wrapper of the Chess-Players' Chronicle. It is justly considered the most beautiful four-move Problem extant.

"A. T."—Problem No. 254 is correctly stated.

"A. Z. B. Y."—1st. We believe you are right. 2nd. It will appear shortly.

"Johannes."—The Chess match between Captain Kennedy and Mr. Love bids fair to terminate, like the three previous matches between the same players, in favour of Captain Kennedy, who has already won three games and drawn one, while Mr. Love has scored but a single game.

"Felix."—In the smart contest between Mr. E. Williams and Mr. Hannah, of Brighton, the former has proved victorious. The score, at the conclusion, being: Williams, 7; Hannah, 4.

"A. G. McC."—It is against our rule to look at any Problem which is sent unaccompanied by a solution; but "A. G. McC." may rely upon it, we have a host of correspondents who would discover the most difficult three-move position ever invented in ten minutes.

"G. S."—Douglas.—Can it not be done in one move less, by taking Q with Q on the third move?

"M. S. H."—Try No. 389 once more. The other you have solved correctly.

Solutions by "S. A. G.," "A. L. M.," "Otho," "Milo," "P. M.," "R. H. A.," "W. T. P.," "Americus," "Jordan F.," "J. H. N.," "E. P.," "Punch," "Spero," "G. M.," "A Constant Reader," "F. C.," "Kilkenny," "F. G. R.," "J. T.," "Woodstockensis," "W. J.," "Q. E. B.," "Abbot's-bury," "R. W. H.," "Kern," "S. U.," "E. P.," "G. S.," "Douglas," "B. V.," "M. E. R.," "F. W. J.," "T. W.," "G. R. V.," "Bath Duo," "G. S. J.," are correct. Those by "F. W. J.," "S. U.," "S. J.," "R. H.," "T. V.," are wrong.

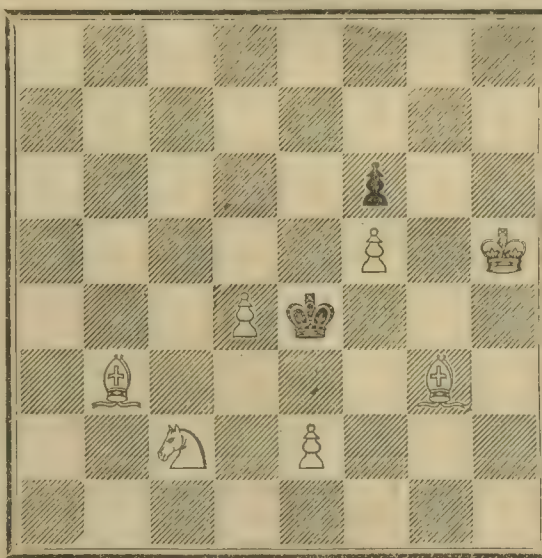
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 254.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes P (discovering check)	K to K Kt 3d (best)	3. B moves (discovering check)	K to B 4th or R 4th
2. K B P takes P	Anything	4. Kt mates	

PROBLEM NO. 255.

By an American Amateur.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, can mate in four moves.

CHESS WITHOUT SIGHT OF THE BOARD.

The two following Games, played simultaneously, came off before a numerous assemblage of amateurs a few days ago at Brighton; the competitors being Mr. Harwitz (who played the two games together without Chess-board or men) against three or four leading members of the Brighton Chess Club.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. Harwitz.)	(The Allies.)	(Mr. Harwitz.)	(The Allies.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	33. K to B 3d	K R to Q B 7th
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	34. P to Q Kt 3d	Q R to Q sq
3. P takes Q 4th	Q takes P	35. P to K R 4th	Q R to K Kt sq
4. Q Kt to B 3d	P to K 3d	36. P to K Kt 3d	K R to B 6th (ch)
5. K Kt to B 3d	P takes P (disch)	37. K to Kt 2d	R to B 7th (ch)
6. K to B 2d	K B to K 2d	38. K to K R 3d	K to B 3d
7. K B checks	P to Q B 3d	39. R to K B sq	Q to K B sq
8. K R to K sq	Q to Q 3d	40. P to Q R 3d	K to Q 4th
9. B to Q R 4th	Q B to K 3d	41. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 5th
10. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q 2d	42. R to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 4th
11. B to Q Kt 3d	Castles	43. R to K B sq	R to Q B 6th
12. B takes B	P takes B	44. K to Kt 2d	K to Q 5th
13. Q Kt to K 4th	Q to Q B 2d	45. R to Q sq	R takes Q R P
14. K Kt to Kt 5th (a)	B takes Kt	46. P to Q 5th	R to Q 6th
15. Kt takes B	Q Kt to K B sq	47. R takes R	K takes R
16. R takes P	K Kt to B 3d	48. K to K B 3d	K to Q B 5th
17. P to Q B 3d	P to K R 3d	49. P to Q 6th (c)	R to K B 2d
18. R takes Kt	P takes R	50. K to B 5th	K takes P
19. Kt to K 4th	P to K B 4th	51. K to Kt 5th	K to B 5th
20. Kt to Q B 5th	P to Q Kt 3d	52. K takes R P	P to Q Kt 5th
21. Kt to Q 3d	Kt to K 3d	53. K to Kt 6th	R to Q Kt 2d
22. Q to Q R 4th	K to Q Kt 2d	54. P to K R 5th	P to Q Kt 6th
23. Kt to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 4th	55. B to Q Kt 2d	K to Q Kt 5th
24. Kt to Q 3d	P to Q 4th	56. P to K R 6th	P to Q R 6th
25. Q to Q B 4th	Q to Q 3d	57. P to K R 7th	R takes P
26. Kt to K 5th	Q to Q 4th	58. B takes P (ch)	K takes B
27. Q takes Q	R takes Q	59. K takes R	P to Kt 7th
28. Kt to K Kt 6th	K R to K sq	60. P to Q 7th	P becomes a Q
29. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	61. P becomes a Q	P to B 5th (disch)
30. B takes Kt	P to K R 4th		
31. B to K 5th (b)	P takes P	62. K to R 6th	Q to K R 8th (ch)
32. P takes P	K R to Q B sq	63. K to Kt 5th	P to K B 6th

And White drew the game, by giving "perpetual check."

(a) White has managed not only to keep the attack, but to get a free well-opened game—a point of no little importance when playing without sight of the chess-table.

(b) Although deficient in force, Mr. Harwitz now makes a gallant stand, and fights with uncommon energy and skill to the end.

(c) To appreciate the merit of White's play, the reader must always bear in mind that this extremely difficult "pawn ending" was played by him from memory alone, and while engaged in the multiplied combinations of another blindfold game.

GAME II.

Played between the same antagonists at the same time.

(Evans Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (The Allies.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (The Allies.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Kt takes K R	B takes Q R
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	14. Q to K R 5th (ch)	P to K Kt 3d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	15. Q takes K R P	Q Kt to Q sq
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	16. Kt to K B 6th (d)	B takes Kt
5. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 4th	17. B to K B 7th (ch)	Kt takes B
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to Q sq
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	19. Q to B 8th (ch)	K to K sq
8. P takes P	P to Q Kt 3d	20. R to Q sq (ch)	Kt to Q 4th (e)
9. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to K 2d (a)	21. Q takes K B (ch)	Q to K 2d
10. K Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	22. R takes Kt (ch)	B to Q 2d
11. Q Kt takes P	K B takes Q P	23. Kt to B 7th (ch)	K to K sq
12. Kt takes K B P (b)	Q to Q 2d (c)	24. R to K 5th	Q takes R

And White mates in three moves.

(a) The defence at this point is anything but well played, and allows the unseeing player to accumulate an overwhelming power upon the King in a few more moves.

(b) Prettily played.

(c) It is not difficult to foresee the result of this with the men before us; but to do so without seeing the board, and while conducting another blindfold game, is to do what not one player out of a thousand could accomplish.

(d) Had they played B to Q 2d, the obvious move, White would have given mate by force in three moves.

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR DECEMBER.

GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

At first sight you would say he was older than he really is, that "in a short time he had consumed many years," and this may have given ground for a common belief that he suffers somewhat from illness; but he is only forty-five, and his health is much better than what is generally supposed. His quick walk, and the activity with which he flings himself on horseback, belie these rumours: there is nothing of the exhaustion of a worn-down constitution, though African suns and Algerine achievements have not been encountered with impunity. His general appearance is very much what one sets up for their ideal, in reading or hearing of him. He does not impose, but he encourages. You do more than respect, you confide in him. He has the calm self-reliance of a general or chief, not the lofty bearing of a sovereign: a man of activity, business-like habits, and experience; who is what he is, through and by himself—and cares not to appear, and disdains to be taken, for anything but what he is. Nature has given him a slight but nervous figure, well put together in all its parts, an intelligent and even shrewd expression of feature, a well-marked structural development of head: his forehead is full and frank; his eyes large, black, and commanding, lit with a tranquil but constant lustre; this, with a handsome aquiline nose, a mouth calm but decided, and a pale but not sickly complexion, brown hair and brown moustachios, make up his *signalement*. His manners are much in harmony with these externals. Grave, but not formal, more occupied about things than appearances, he is direct, earnest, unrestrained, but not demonstrative.—*Bentley's Miscellany*.

THE SHABBY CAPTAIN.

"Faith, sir," said he, "the bullion's scarcer with me than it used to be, as is the case with many a good fellow. I won six hundred of 'em in a single night, sir, when me kind friend, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, was in Gibraltar." And he straightway poured out to Pen a series of stories regarding the claret drunk, the bets made, the races ridden by the garrison there, with which he kept the young gentlemen amused until the arrival of their host and his breakfast. Then it was good to see the Captain's behaviour before the de-villed turkey and m; chops! His stories poured forth unceasingly, and his spirits rose as he chattered to the young men. When he got a bit of sunshine the old lazzarone basked in it; he prated about his own affairs and past splendour, and all the Lords, Generals, and Lord-Lieutenants he had ever known. He described the death of his darling Bessie, the late Mrs. Costigan, and the challenge he had sent to Captain Shanty Clancy, of the Shashers, for looking rude at Miss Fotheringay as she was on her kyar in the Phaynix; and then he described how the Captain apologised, gave a dinner at the Kildare-street, where six of them drank twenty-one bottles of claret, &c. He announced that to sit with two such noble and generous young fellows was the happiness and pride of an old soldier's existence; and having had a second glass of Curacao, was so happy that he began to cry. Altogether we should say that the Captain was not a man of much strength of mind, or a very eligible companion for youth; but there are worse men, holding much better places in life, and more dishonest, who have never committed half so many rogueries as he. They walked out, the Captain holding an arm of each of his dear young friends, and in a mauldlin state of contentment. He winked at one or two tradesmen's shops where, possibly, he owed a bill, as much as to say "See the company I'm in—sure I'll pay you, my boy!"—*The History of Pemmican*.

STARVING A JURY INTO A VERDICT.

We grant it to be an absurd and monstrous custom—a mere senseless relic of barbarism—to keep the jury, while in deliberation, without any reasonable degree of refreshment. It originated in a desire to keep the jury free from intemperance. Spelman tells us that the Council of Nice ordained that "judices non nisi jejuni leges et judicia decernant;" that Charlemagne ordained, let "judices jejuni causas audiant et discernant;" and from these ancient rites of the church and Empire," he says, "is our law derived, which prohibiteth our jurors, being judges de facto, to have meat, drink, fire, or candle-light, till they be agreed of their verdict." There can surely be no reason for continuing this absurd usage at the present day; it ought, certainly, to be in the power of the Judge, as well to order the jury refreshment, after they have retired to consider their verdict, as he does all through the trial, in cases where they are not allowed to separate. Beyond doubt, he ought to have a discretion in the matter, so as to guard against the indulgence being abused, as he has now a discretion as to the time which he may keep the jury before they are discharged. But this practice of keeping the jury without food is wholly distinct from that of requiring them to be unanimous in their verdict; the one may be altered, and we conceive it should be; and we may yet retain all the security for a careful investigation, for a just judgment, and for an administration of justice at once merciful and efficient, which is provided for us by the other.—*Dublin University Magazine*.

JERICHO'S IDEA OF PROPERTY.

"A very noble house," said Jericho, his eye sweeping the reception-rooms. "And what a lovely prospect!" said Mrs. Jericho, approaching a window. "What an undulation of hill and meadow! What a prospect!" "This, Mrs. Jericho," said the Monied Man, "is my prospect. This I can make my own; this is property: in its essence, I may say, property. But where's the property in what you call a lovely prospect; that any beggar may look at as well as I? Any vagabond tinker—or poet or any ragamuffin of that sort—may pitch his tent, and boil his kettle, and smoke his pipe, and take his pleasure of the prospect, quite as if it was his own—upon lawful parchment, his own. This, I own it—this interferes with my righteous sense of property. What belongs to a man, belongs to him. If the sun goes down upon my property, I've a clear title to that sunset; if the clouds over my land are remarkably fine, they are my clouds; and it's a sort of moral larceny—though, unhappily, there is a law for it—but a moral larceny it is to all intents and purposes—for anybeg; it is his pleasure to enjoy what is over my land; to have, as the term is, the sunset of that sunset—of those clouds."—*A Man Made of Money*.

M. DE MONTALEMBERT ON THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF FRANCE.

It is impossible not to be struck with the contrast which the actual world presents with the world at that period (the middle ages), in reference to beauty. The beautiful is one of the wants of man—one of his noblest wants; a want that is less satisfied from day to day in this our modern society. I imagine that one of our barbarous ancestors of the fifteenth or sixteenth century would complain bitterly if, returning from the tomb, he compared France such as he had left it, with the France that we have made it: a country then dotted over with innumerable monuments as marvellous for their beauty as for their inexhaustible variety, but whose surface is now becoming daily more and more flat and uniform; those towns that were discerned from afar by their forest of steeples, by their majestic ramparts and gates, would, in his view, contrast strangely with our new quarters erected on the same model in all the sub-prefectures of the kingdom; those *châteaux* on every hill, and abbeys in every valley, with our shapeless manufacturing masses; those churches and chapels in every village, abounding with sculptures and original pictures, with the hideous products of official architecture in our times! Let us, then, at least leave things as they are; the world is sufficiently plain and homely of itself; let us guard, at least, the too rare vestiges of its ancient beauty, and hinder a senseless vandalism from continuing to obliterate the recollections of our history, and officially grub up and clear away those monuments that have been planted on the soil of our country by the strong hands of our forefathers.—*Dolman's Magazine*.

BEAUCHES OF SURREY.

If we take a Greenwood's map of Surrey, and thus get a bird's-eye view of our ample theme, we shall see at a glance how diversified and deep are its present interests, and remember in a moment how full of curious lore its past memories. Northward runs the noble Thames from Deptford to Windsor, and half of it, the fairest half, we claim for Surrey; a vast cantle of great London is ours in Southwark and its vicinage, with their living and immortal hundred thousands. Richmond—who has no pleasant recollections of Richmond? and Virginia Water—and is it a bathos to add Kew?—these are amongst our royalties. Where are finer panoramas to be found than those presented by the heaven-kissing hills of Leith, and Box, St. Martha's, and St. Ann's, Cooper's, and St. George's, and chiefly Richmond? Match us where you can the chestnuts, oaks, and beeches of Surrey—sylvan Evelyn's Surrey: name a third county-town for beauty and cleanliness and all that makes a place pleasant, worthy to be numbered with Dorking and Guildford: are not Cowley, and Thomon, and Denham, and fine old Gower, and the sweet and gentle Surrey amongst our constellated poets?—are not Chaucer's "Tabard Inn," and Swift's "Stella," and Scott's "Waverley," and Cobbett's "Rural Rides," to be chronicled amongst our literary interests?—*Sharpe's London Magazine*.

MAR LODGE, ON THE DEE.



FAT PIGS.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

(Continued from page 362.)

CROSS-BRED SHEEP.

CLASS XIII.

The first prize, of £10, to No. 188, viz. Mr. J. Hitchman, of Little Milton, near Wheatley.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. J. Hitchman.
The second prize, of £5, to No. 136, viz. to Mr. J. K. Overman, of Burnham Sutton, near Burnham-market.

CLASS XIV.

The prize of £10 to No. 142, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham-hall, Norfolk.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester.

SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

CLASS XV.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 157, viz. to Mr. S. Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. S. Webb.

CLASS XVI.

The prize, of £10, to No. 164, viz. to Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Samuel Webb.

CLASS XVII.

The first prize, of £20, to No. 165, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood, near Chichester.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

The second prize, of £10, to No. 167, viz. to Mr. Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge.

PIGS.

CLASS XVIII.

The first prize, of £10, to No. 182, viz. to Mr. W. M. Barber, of Uxbridge.
A silver medal to the breeder, Mr. W. M. Barber.
The second prize, of £5, to No. 173, viz. to Mr. E. Whitfield, of Snaresbrook, Essex.

CLASS XIX.

The first prize, of £10, to No. 168.
A silver medal to the breeder.
The second prize, of £5, to No. 191, viz. to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

CLASS XX.

The prize of £5 to No. 194, viz. to Mr. Pusey, M.P., of Pusey, near Faringdon.
A silver medal to the breeder, viz. to Mr. Pusey, M.P.
The gold medal for the best ox or steer in classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, to No. 53, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester, of Holkham-hall, Norfolk.
The gold medal for the best cow or heifer in classes Nos. 7, 8, and 9, to No. 102, viz. to Mr. J. Mann, of Fenstanton, near St. Ives, Huntingdonshire.
The gold medal for the best pen of long-woolled sheep in classes Nos. 10, 11, and 12, to No. 116, viz. to Mr. J. Wood, of Hodsock, Nottinghamshire.
The gold medal for the best pen of short-woolled sheep, in classes 15 and 16 to No. 157, viz. to Mr. S. Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge.

EXTRA STOCK.

The silver medal for the best beast in extra stock to No. 48, viz. to the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, of Althorp Park.
The silver medal for the best long-woolled sheep in extra stock to No. 129, viz. to the Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill.

The silver medal for the best short-woolled sheep in extra stock to No. 176, viz. to Mr. S. Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge.

The silver medal for the best cross-bred sheep in stock to No. 146, viz. to Mr. J. Hitchman, of Little Milton, near Wheatley.

The silver medal for the best pig in extra stock to No. 208, viz. to Mr. G. Turpin, of Uxbridge.

COMMENDATIONS.

CLASS XV.—No. 149: Mr. Sainsbury's pen of Southdown sheep.—No. 158: The Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester's pen of Southdown sheep.

CLASS XVII.—No. 166: Mr. Foljambe's pen of Southdown sheep.

EXTRA STOCK SHORT-WOOLS.—No. 169: Mr. Sainsbury's Southdown wether.

CLASS XVIII.—No. 185: Mr. Peto's pen of pigs.

CLASS XIX.—No. 189: Mr. M. Newman's pen of pigs.—No. 192: Mr. E. G. Barnard's (M.P.) pen of pigs.

EXTRA STOCK PIGS.—No. 206: H.R.H. Prince Albert's pig.—No. 196: The Earl of Radnor's pig.—No. 201: Mr. W. M. Barber's pig.

Judges of Cattle and Long-woolled Sheep—Messrs. Chapman, Umbers, and Loft.

Judges of Cross-bred Sheep, Short-woolled Sheep, and Pigs—Messrs. Denman Lugar, and Saxby.

B. T. BRANDRETH GIBBS, Hon. Sec.

REMARKABLE HYBRID.

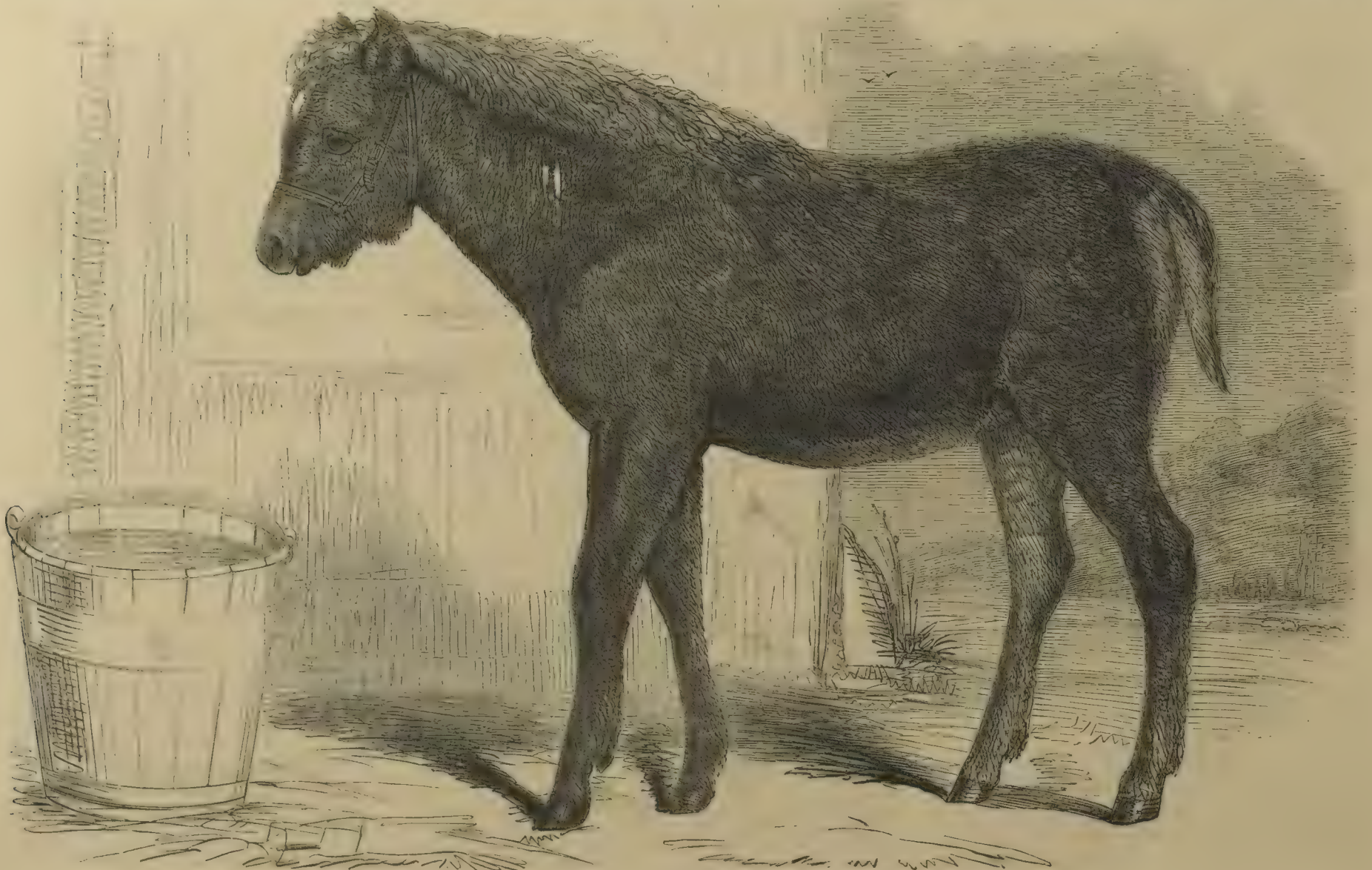
This remarkable filly (seven months old) was found a short time since in the New Forest, and is evidently of a mixed breed, between the horse and the deer. Her mother (a pony mare) was observed to associate with some red deer stags in the New Forest for some months, and, at last, this foal was seen by her side. The nose shows a proximity both to the stag and horse; her forehead is round, like that of the deer; legs slender and distinctly double; hoofs pointed, and partly double; colour brown, lighter under the belly; and tail like a deer.

This extraordinary animal is the property of T. G. Attwater, Esq., of Attwater, at the village of Bodenham, three miles from Salisbury. Dr. Fowler, of that city, has inspected the Hybrid, and is quite satisfied of the correctness of the preceding statement; and Colonel Buckley (a keeper of the New Forest) has likewise seen the animal, and is of a similar opinion.

BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS.

This is just the season for prodigies; and, opportunely enough, a painting of this class was opened on Monday for exhibition at the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly. The picture is stated to be painted on three miles of canvass, exhibiting a view of country of 3000 miles in length, extending on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, through the very heart of America, to the city of New Orleans. We must take the artist's voucher for the dimensions of his work; but we can answer for its having occupied nearly two mortal hours in unrolling from off cylinders, on Saturday night last, when a private view was given of the pictorial wonder. It is shown in what is termed the "dioramic" fashion, with the aid of strong gas light; the picture being inclosed in a sort of dark proscenium; and the apartment in which the audience are seated is alike darkened. Upon a platform in front is seated Mr. Banvard, who explains the localities, as the picture moves, and relieves his narrative with Jonathanism and jokes, poetry and patter, which delight his audience mightily; and a piano-forte is incidentally invoked, to relieve the narrative monotony.

The painter, in his catalogue, modestly tells us that he does not exhibit this painting as a work of art, but as a correct representation of the country it portrays; and its high reputation at home is based upon its remarkable accuracy and truthfulness to nature. The picture has much of these characteristics; here and there bits are very effectively painted, but the majority is of the level of scene-work; though, on this account, the better fitted for exhibition by artificial light. The river scenery is of greater variety than might have been expected; and its flatness is relieved by many episodal groups which illustrate the manners, customs, and modes of life, of the dwellers on the banks. Now and then, we have the incident of a steamer upset by "snags," and left an useless log upon the waters; and then, a well-freighted vessel, steaming in all the pride of a river race, with a wonderful prodigality of steam and human life, imparts great animation to the scene. Then we have bluffs, bars, islands, rocks and mounds, points and cliffs, without number, and of fantastic varieties of form; encampments and war-dances; hunting-grounds and burial-places; prairies with their giant grasses, perchance burning to the very horizon; log cabins and villages, sometimes nestling in natural amphitheatres, and at others perched upon the rock tops; and a great variety is imparted to the Exhibition by showing it under different influences, as night and daybreak, moonlight and coming storm. The principal places on the rivers are St. Louis, a French-built town, with a host of steamboats and river-craft, "bound to all points of the boatable waters of the Mississippi;" next is Cairo, which, from its geographical position, and the immense range of navigable rivers, all centering at this point, is destined to become one of the largest inland cities in the United States. From Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico the navigation is always open for steamers of the largest class. Above this point, the Ohio and Mississippi, in winter, are often closed by ice, and in summer impeded by low water. Hence the importance of the Central Railroad, commenced from this place by the State, to connect it with the Illinois and Michigan Canal, Galena, and Chicago; and which, whenever completed, will form the most direct, speedy, and certain route, at all sea-



REMARKABLE HYBRID, FROM THE NEW FOREST. DRAWN FROM LIFE, BY GEORGE LANDSEER.

sons, between the South-Western and North-Western States. Memphis is beautifully situated, but does not justify its grand name. President's Island shows cotton plantations, with slaves at work, not forgetting the planters' mansions, "the negro quarters," and the cypresses, the pride of the southern forests. Natchez is romantically placed on a very high bluff, and is much the largest town in the State of Mississippi; the upper town being 300 feet above the river level. Baton Rouge is now the capital of Louisiana: from thence, the river below, to New Orleans, is lined with splendid sugar plantations, and what is generally termed the "Coast"—a strip of land on either side of the river, extending back to the cypress swamps, about two miles. It will raise nearly all the tropical fruits—oranges, figs, olives, and the like; and is protected from inundations by an embankment of earth of six or eight feet in height, called a levee. Behind the levee we see extensive sugar-fields, noble mansions, beautiful gardens, large sugar-houses, groups of negro quarters, lofty churches, splendid villas, presenting, in all, one of the finest views in the United States. The picture-journey terminates with New Orleans. This is the great commercial emporium of the south, situated on the eastern shore of the river, in a bend so deep and sinuous, that the sun rises to the inhabitants of the city over the opposite shore. The harbour presents an area of many acres, covered with all the grotesque variety of flat-boats, keel-boats, and water-craft of every description, which line the upper part of the shore. Steamboats rounding to, or sweeping away, cast their long horizontal streams of smoke behind them. Sloops, schooners, brigs, and ships occupy the wharves, arranged below each other, in the order of their size, showing a forest of masts; and the whole, seen in the bright colouring of the brilliant sun and sky of the climate, presents a splendid spectacle.

Our Artist has selected for illustration the Bluffs of Semla, on the Mississippi; they have a very striking and majestic appearance, varying from two to four hundred feet in height; some of them resembling the *façades* of temples—the face of them having uniform arches and carved niches.

The painting of this Picture is a story of domestic romance and boyish ambition—though that of producing the largest picture in the world. Banvard made the first sketch for the Panorama just before he became of age, in 1840. To complete his drawings, he travelled thousands of miles in open skiffs, and experienced adventures such as would have terrified any but an enthusiast from so perilous a labour. However, single-handed, he has completed his work; and it is well worth the patronage of all who delight in doing justice to self-taught genius.

JEROME PATUROT IN SEARCH OF THE BEST REPUBLIC.

ILLUSTRATED BY GAVARNI.

(Continued from page 350.)

CHAPTER V.

THE MEDAL AND ITS REVERSE.

"You here, you here," repeated Oscar. "Who would have guessed it? And only know it by chance. It is wrong, Paturot. I would almost quarrel with you."



OSCAR.

Instead of replying to his exclamations, I was embarrassed. We had parted on cool terms with the artist, and the remembrances of our connexion were not unmixed; but gradually, as he spoke with me, and related several details, I felt the ice melt, and confidence re-establish itself between us.

"The ice once broken, the rest was easy. Oscar was still the same. He commenced to talk, and did not stop. He had never displayed so much wit and fascination; he wished to make a conquest of me, and succeeded. In less than twenty minutes we were as we had been. Various subjects were started and put aside according to whim.

"*Apropos*, Jerome," he said, after a pun, "has the fame of our exploits reached the provinces?"

"What exploits, Oscar?"

"Why, there are not so many, I think. The affair has caused some sensation. Confess that we have made a beautiful revolution."

"Indeed! were you in it too?"

"Why not? What belongs to nobody is everybody's. That is my right; it is clear as day."

"So it is. But yet this revolution deposes you."

"How so?"

"Were you not painter in ordinary to his Majesty?"

"Well, and what then?"

"You surprise me. Where there is no Majesty, there can be no painter in ordinary."

"Child! How little you know the history of humanity! Read the annals of the people. What do you see there? Kings fall, but never painters. True, I cease to be painter in ordinary to his Majesty; but I become painter in ordinary to the Republic. Paints have no opinions."

"Above all, green, which is so changeable."

"Paturot, Paturot, that is a pun. Well, I will take it. If I have faults, I shall atone for them. Some one has changed, you say. Let us seek the culprit. Is it I? No. Well, then, it is the Government."

Oscar was now one of the conquerors of February; he would not give up that title for any price. I conceded the point, and he took advantage of it. He immediately raised a new pretension—that of having been a Republican from time immemorial.

"Yes, I was a Republican," he cried, "before—during—after—always: a Republican by temperament, by birth—the most pure Republican possible."

"Then you concealed your feelings well?"

"That is the best with deep convictions, my friend; they escape the naked eye. Refer to history."

"You, so gay, so careless, had you even an opinion? Have madmen one?"

"Brutus' madness, Paturot. A stratagem of greatness of soul. It is evident you have never conspired."

"Did you conspire, then?"

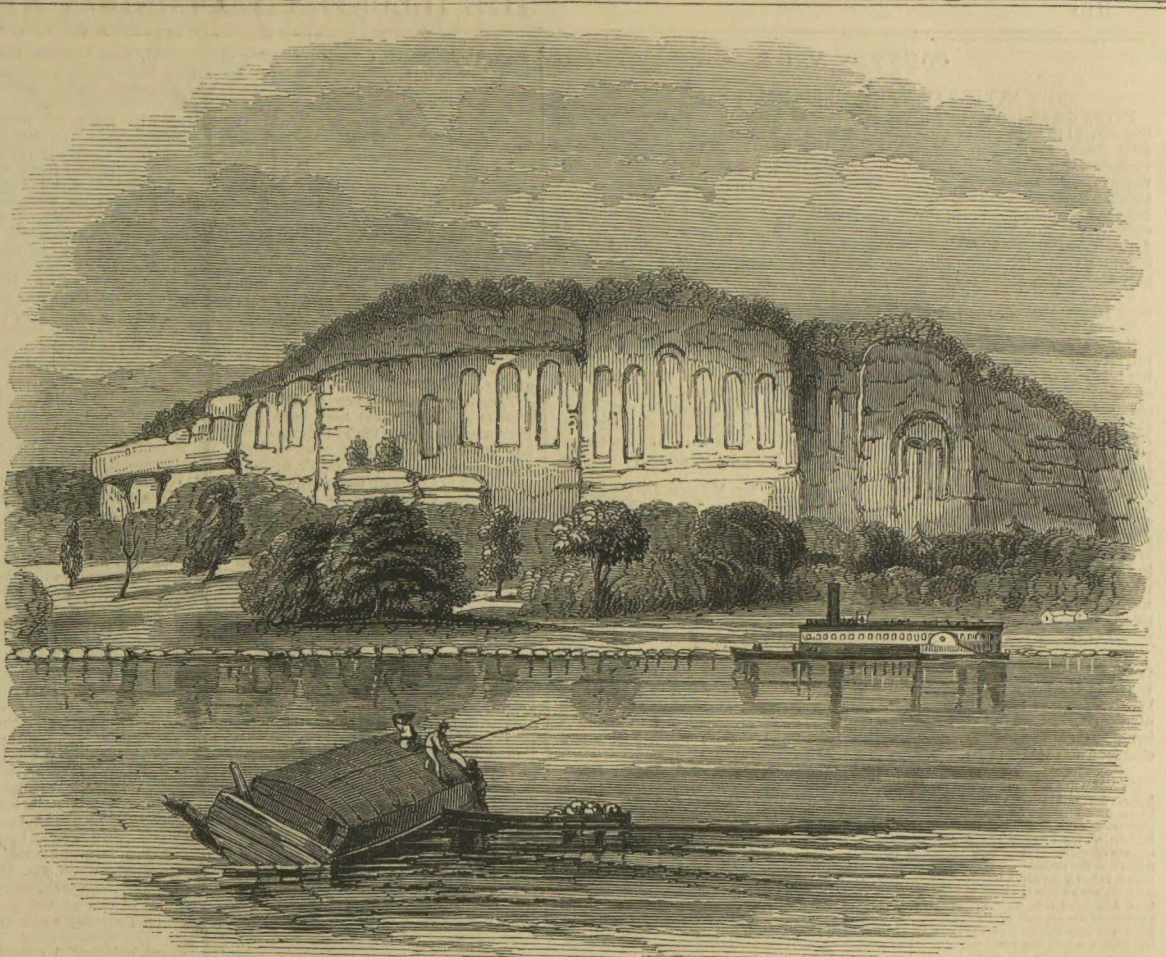
"Whether I conspired!" said the painter, with the voice and attitude of a tragedian. "He asks whether I conspired! Why, Jerome, it is my element, my function, my honour, and my title. Can one live without conspiring a little? Conspiracy is as necessary as air, my dear. Without it we should belong to the class of molluscous animals and rudimentary organisations."

My man got heated, and deceived himself by excitement. When the imagination is excited, it conquers truth; the mind ends by believing what it has created. What can one do? Why oppose it? Any controversy would have made matters worse. I felt that, and had recourse to silence as a last protest. But Oscar was not so easily resigned; the impulse once given, dragged him on.

"Oh, you doubted me, you doubted me; that is wrong, Jerome."

"Oh, no," I said laconically, to shorten the conversation.

"Tell the truth. You think I am not a Republican—that I have not Republican blood in my veins?"



BANVARD'S PANORAMA.—THE BLUFFS OF SEMLA, ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

"Oh, no, Oscar, I give up."

"Paturot, I do not accuse your heart, but your learning. I have twice referred you to history; now I must refer you to it a third time."

"Good heavens! let it rest."

"Consult history, I say, and you will see if all the great artists have not been Republicans. Where did the masters flourish? In Greece, a republic! In Rome, a republic! In Florence, a republic! In Venice, a republic! In Holland, a republic! I hope you are convinced. At all times, in all ages, the Republic has been the glorious parent of art. And you think I could have denied my natural parentage! And you think that I am not, that I have not eternally been invariably Republican! Jerome, the disorder of the age affects you! You are a sceptic, my friend."

"Come, Oscar, be calm; I agree; no more grand attitudes, pray. You make people stare at us."

In fact, the painter's eccentric attitudes had attracted some idlers near us, and we were the centre of a crowd. I did not care for such an honour, and hastened to escape from it. Oscar was at last calmed; a peaceful serenity spread itself over his features. Besides, a new spectacle now absorbed him. We chanced upon a procession. Corporations of workmen filled the boulevards, and advanced towards us with flying colours. The trumpet sounded, songs filled the air. As far as the eye could see we beheld a moving mass, above which floated a thousand flags. Cries arose from it adding a significant commentary to the scene.

"It is my people," cried Oscar; "my great and noble people. I know them."

The artist was again enthusiastic; his eye beamed, his beard glowed. The respite had been but short.

"You see my people, Paturot; you see them?"

"Your people?"

"Yes, mine, Jerome. And whose should they be? Have I not cherished them in my artist's heart? Are they not the people of passion and genius? The nation of colour and drawing? of ochre and cobalt? There are only us two

on the earth who understand them, and you do not admit they are mine? Whom then should they be? Speak!

"I deny nothing, Oscar."

"Yes, Jerome, they are mine—mine indeed; and the proof is that at any moment I use them, I alter them, and they don't protest. See how they tread the street! What a glorious sight! What a proud attitude! Oh, my people, my great and beautiful nation! You are strong, because you are good; you are good, because you are strong. You are good and strong, because you are strong and good. You are vigorous as an athlete, but you have the gracefulness of childhood. Jerome, in such moments as these, tears start to my eye, when I think that this people belongs to me, really to me, its friend and painter. So much devotion for some palettes full of paint: you overwhelm me generous people!"

"Then it is really your people?" I said to the artist, trying to enter into his ideas.

"Let us understand each other, Jerome. Others claim it; every one usurps the people, and speaks in the name of the people. Every scribbler pretends they back him. One convokes them to meet him at the Bastille; another, at the Champ de Mars. They are used for everything—for processions, proclamations, and bulletins. They are so good! But they are yet not everybody's. They belong only to two persons in the world—to me, and to some one I know."

The popular tide passed on; and when the artist had finished his harangue, the boulevard was empty. He sent a last blessing after the crowd, and accompanied me to my hotel.

In future, he did not leave me. We became almost inseparable. I, in vain, endeavoured to escape; he clung to me. He promised me that I should see the Minister; that he would smooth the way, and open the door of the Cabinet for me. Where else could I find so devoted a companion?

(To be continued.)



"IT IS MY PEOPLE."

of Foot's-cray, aged 11, Upper Wimpole-street, aged 10. —*At* Catherine Eliza, the beloved wife of Major-General Henry Goldolphin, C.B. —*At* Charles-street, Brompton, in the 50th year of her age, Sarah, the elder daughter of the late William Farr, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., and relict of Samuel Ross, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law. —*At* his residence, in Wimpole-street —*At* John Clendinning, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., in the 51st year of his age. —*At* the Parsonage, Muswell Hill, Ellen Elizabeth, the beloved wife of the Rev James Browell, aged 31. —*At* sandymount near Dublin, aged 40, the Hon Frances Flood Hancock, widow of the Rev John Gustavus Hancock, Esq., an admiral in the county of Leitrim, son of the late and brother of the present Lord Castlereagh. —*At* Grand Parade, in the 41st year of her age, the late Mrs. John D.D., rector of Gravesend, aged 55. —*At* Hastings, Ellen, third daughter of the late John Knox, of Tunbridge, aged 21. —*At* Shepperton, Middlesex, in the 68th year of his age, Samuel Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., late President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and Professor of Surgery at University College, London. —*On* his passage to England, on sick certificate, Sir Charles Wentworth Hurdett, Bart., Captain 1st Madras Native Infantry, aged 42. —*The* lady of Sir John Hall, K.C.H. —*At* Beaumaris, in his 46th year, the Rev Hugh Wynne, Esq., a Solicitor of Melford, Montgomeryshire. —*In* the 69th year of his age, the late Rev John Charles Williams, Esq., a Clergyman, and rector of the parish of St. Andrew, near George Penfold, collector, Croydun, Anne Alicia Wykes, daughter of the late Rev James Wykes of Haselbeech, in the county of Northampton. —*At* Stanground, Peterboro', in the 12th year of her age, the youngest daughter of the late Rev W.H. Parry.

for several centuries. The "only" substance approved by the medical faculty, as being unadulterated and with pain or danger, and the good effects of which are manifest.

Mr. Thomas Featherstone, Secretary to the Sheffield Temperance Society, says:—"I would have given a guinea for such a cure as this!"

Sold by all Chemists in the United Kingdom. Twenty really authorised testimonials accompany each box, with full directions for use. Sent free, by return of post, by J. WILLIS, 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square, London, in return for 13 penny stamps.



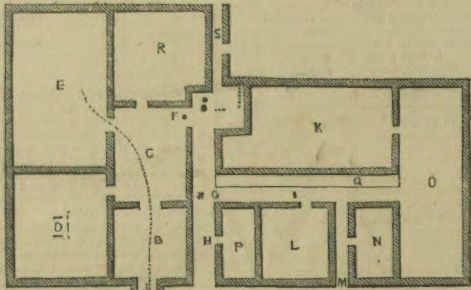
STANFIELD HALL, NEAR WYMONDHAM.

STANFIELD HALL.

We have engraved the scene of the recent assassination in Norfolk—Stanfield Hall, situated in a fine park, a short distance from Wymondham. The details of the tragedy were given in our Journal of last week; and the results of the several investigations into the circumstances will be found at page 366 of the present Number.

The Hall is a capacious edifice, in the Elizabethan style; it is surrounded by a moat, across which there is a stone bridge directly in its front, with an iron gate at the foot of the bridge. The principal entrance is by a porch in the centre, which leads into a large hall, and from thence to an inner hall, called the Staircase Hall, in consequence of its containing the staircase, and is lighted from the top. Around this are the galleries leading to the upper apartments. The dining-room door, as will be seen by the plan, is the first door on the left-hand side in the staircase hall, and the second door on the same side leads to the drawingroom. The study door is at the end; and the corner directly opposite is that where the younger Mr. Jermy, Mrs. Jermy, and the servant, were shot. The distance from the dining-room door to the corner is perhaps about twelve yards; the offices are to the right to which this passage leads, terminating in a small door in front of the hall, not more than ten yards from the principal entrance. It was by this door the accused was accustomed to enter when requiring to see Mr. Jermy, and it was by this door the assassin entered on Sunday.

We annex the ground-plan of the Hall, for which we are indebted to the *Norwich Mercury*. The view of the mansion is from an original drawing, by a Correspondent.



PLAN OF STANFIELD HALL.

- A Entrance porch; the spot is where Mr. Jermy, sen., fell after being shot.

B Entrance hall; the dotted line the track of the assassin to.....

C The staircase hall.

D Dining-room.

E The drawingroom.

F The small inner passage, where Mr. Jermy, jun., Mrs. Jermy, and the maid were shot and fell. : : : Swan-shots and slugs were found in the wall opposite and in the dresser against it.

G The corner of the passage where the footman met the assassin. * Where the
- lighted lamp stood, about the height of a man's breast.

H The footman's pantry door, from whence he saw Mr. Jermy, jun., shot.

I The passage through which the murderer came, leading to

K Servants' offices.

L Small sitting-room.

M The servants' entrance, where he entered after shooting Mr. Jermy, sen.

N Store-room.

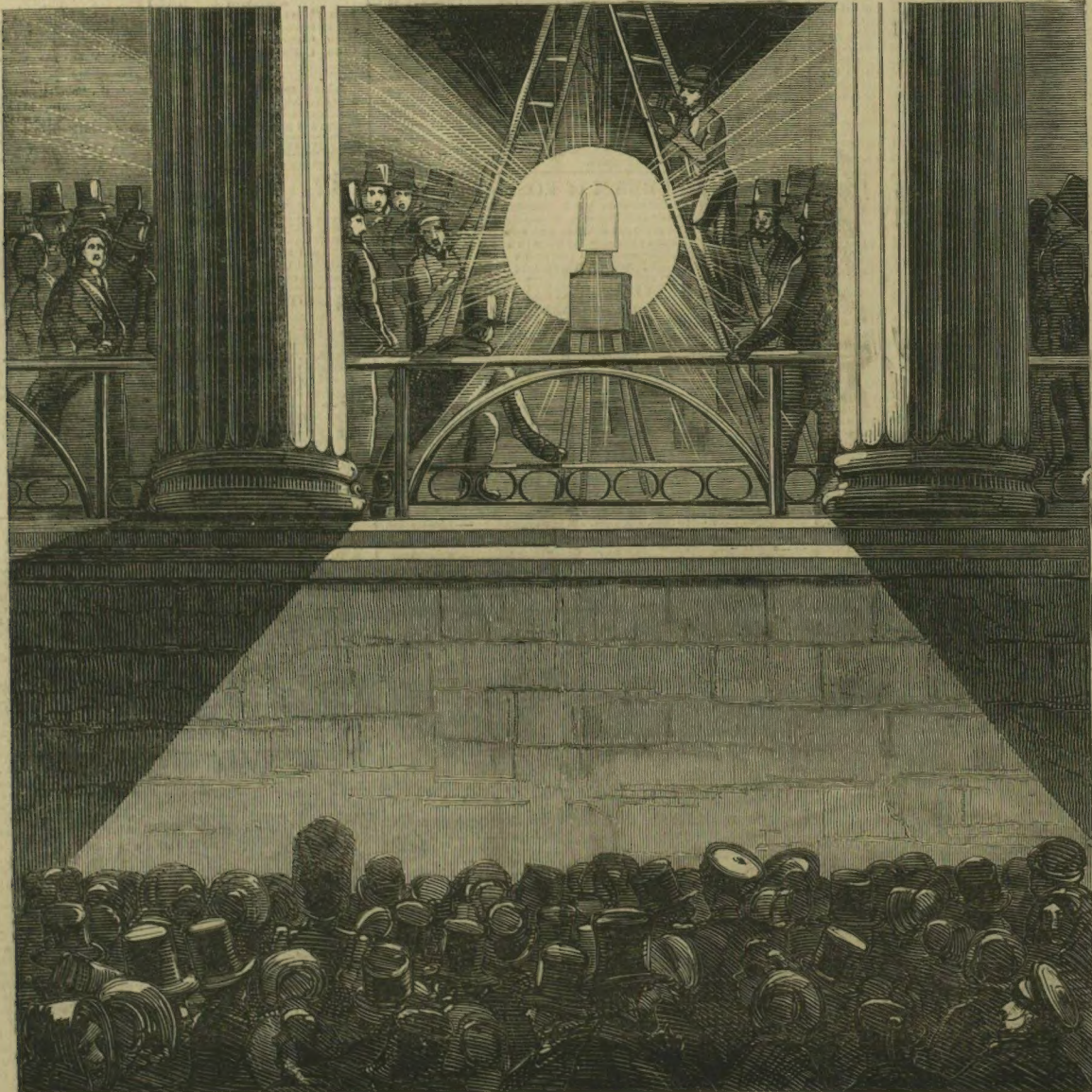
Q Staircase of servants.

O Servants' hall.

R Study.

P Pantry.

S Passage.



EXPERIMENTAL EXHIBITION OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.

GUERNSEY ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE handsome memorial which we have engraved, was presented to Harry Dobrée, Esq., by the Guernsey Royal Agricultural Society, at a public dinner, given at Marshall's Royal Yacht Club Hotel, Guernsey, on the 22nd ult.

The act of presentation was performed by the Chairman, William Dalgavin, Esq., the President of the Society, who described the testimonial as a memorial of the respect and gratitude of the agriculturists and others of Guernsey. Mr. Dobrée had well earned this mark of public feeling. He had been one of the earliest friends of the society, and by his untiring zeal through many years' service in the office of President he had done more than any other individual to bring the agriculture of the island to its present state. He (the Chairman) had had the pleasure of co-operating with Mr. Dobrée, and he, as well as every other member of the society, had had ample opportunities of appreciating his kind and amiable disposition, and his ardent devotion to the interests of Guernsey. He therefore proposed the health of "Mr. Dobrée and his family." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Dobrée thanked the company, and concluded a well-timed address, by proposing "Health and prosperity to the Members of the Royal Agricultural Society," which was drunk with enthusiasm; and the conviviality of the meeting was protracted till a late hour.

The testimonial is a silver gilt vase and cover, between eighteen and twenty inches in height, value £75. The designs are in dead gold, and the foliage and other enrichments are burnished. It is, altogether, a characteristic composition our Engraving of it is from a sketch by Mr. Naftel.

On the morning of the day of presentation was held the Winter Show of the Guernsey Royal Agricultural Society. In wheat and potatoes there was a considerable falling off; but a partial compensation has been derived from the crops of turnips, mangold-wurzel, parsnips, carrots, &c., which, owing to the humidity of the season, have yielded in unusual abundance, the produce in some instances having exceeded forty tons per acre. Other kinds of forage, such as hay, clover, lucerne, &c., have also been most abundant; and altogether the farmer has been supplied with ample means of fattening his stock and keeping up his dairy.

In addition to the samples of corn, roots, and hay, there was also a good show of poultry, giving evidence that this branch of rural economy, which, until lately, has been too much neglected, is now duly and successfully attended to. There was likewise an excellent display of butter, fully maintaining, by its flavour and colour, the pre-eminence which Guernsey has long enjoyed in regard to this produce, not only over England, but also over the other Channel Islands. Mr. Le Beir exhibited a remarkably fine hog, of the breed known by the name of Lord Western's.

Several ingenious agricultural instruments were exhibited on this occasion. That which possessed the greatest merit was an apple-mill, the invention of Mr. Torode. The great desideratum with cider-makers has ever been to find a means of effectually crushing the apples so as to extract the whole of the juice as well as the flavour of the seeds. Mr. Torode's invention consists of two wooden rollers, one of which is furnished with several rows of knives, and the other indented with corresponding grooves. These rollers lay hold of the apples, cut them in slices, and then transmit them to two stone-grinders which are placed beneath them; and these reduce the whole to a uniform pulp, which, on being pressed, readily yields the whole of its juice.



SILVER-GILT VASE PRESENTED TO H. DOBREE, ESQ., OF GUERNSEY.

Mr. Le Conteur, of the Forest, exhibited a remarkably powerful subsoil plough, on the principle of those used in England for deep ploughing, but with some improvements, invented by Mr. Le Bontillier, of Jersey. The chief superiority of this instrument over the great plough, at present used in Guernsey, is that it can be worked with half the number of oxen or horses which are required for the latter.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

On Tuesday night there was a second public experimental exhibition of the Electric Light upon the raised steps forming the entrance to the National Gallery and the Royal Academy. There was a large attendance of scientific gentlemen and noblemen. Upon the summit of the steps a kind of easel was raised, beneath which were placed the battery and a small lamp. About a foot above the battery was the light produced burning upon two pieces of charcoal, backed by a single tin reflector, and the light enclosed within a glass case. The light produced was of a most powerful character.

In our last Number we entered briefly into the *rationale* of the Electric Light, and showed that it would be still a costly experimental toy. We have now to direct our attention more particularly to its practical application.

The Electric Light possesses no novelty. Year after year it has been exhibited at every course of philosophical lectures since the time of Sir Humphry Davy, and therefore really its practicability forms the whole subject for consideration.

For its practicability, the light must be continued without the aid of the human hand to guide it. We are not aware, however, that any person has yet pretended that he could give a steady light, without touching it, even for a single hour. If it be so, we have not seen the statement, and it does not augur well for the scheme for such information to be withheld.

During its exhibition, a large mirror has been employed, which, by reflecting the light, makes distant objects appear more brilliant than they otherwise would. Now, in the estimation of the value of the light, it would be advisable that it should shine forth with its own unaided brilliancy.

With respect to the battery, although we last week pointed out the results upon which it was necessary to be amply informed, no statement has appeared, making known the number of cells used, the kind of battery employed, and the labour and time required for changing them.

We again ask for information upon these matters. As strenuous advocates for the promotion of the application of Electricity for the wants of man, we feel bound to call particular attention to all these points. What is true of Stale's Electric Light is true of all other inventions in the same subject; for it will not do to come before the public with a brilliant light. That phenomenon is known. They must produce this brilliant light in a constant stream without continued attention, and at a fair price without extraordinary trouble.

We require to be satisfied upon the following points:—How long will the light remain without the illuminating apparatus being touched? What is the cost per hour of working the battery? What is the labour per day of attending the batteries? Is there any danger or excessive inconvenience in their application? If these questions can be fairly answered, the Light will certainly come into some use; but if there be a serious defect even upon one point, ruin would be entailed upon all who enter the undertaking. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS has facilitated the progress of the invention, by giving pictorial representations of the apparatus and appearance, but it is alike reasonable to show the points on which success or failure depend.

STEAM POWER FOR THRASHING MACHINES.—We have stated that Mr. Stott, the spirited proprietor of Netherwood, had, in addition to the other great improvements made upon that farm, erected a steam-engine for driving his thrashing-mill. The general character of the country in the south-west of Scotland is such that water power is widely and largely available for this important purpose; but still there are numerous large farms on which it is difficult or impossible to procure a sufficient supply of running water, whereon it appears to us that steam power might be advantageously applied.—*Dumfries Courier*.